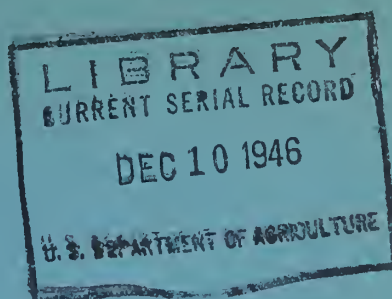


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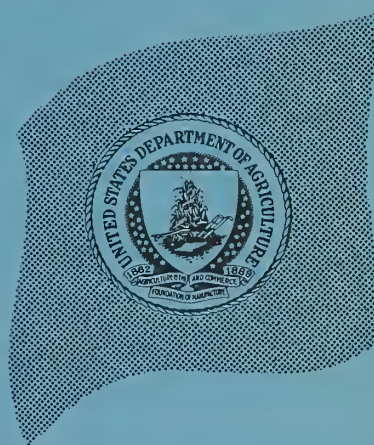
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1947



PRODUCTION GOAL and PRICE SUPPORT

Handbook



For Administrative use only

U. S. D. A.



FOREWORD

Farmers may wonder why the 1947 farm production goals, in total, call for another year of production at near-wartime levels. But there are several good reasons for continuing heavy production in 1947. First, there is a strong domestic demand, stimulated by high industrial employment to catch up with the backlog of demand for industry's products. Second, many foreign countries still are critically short of food and other farm products which we can supply. Third, we need to build up the reserve supplies of many commodities depleted during the recent emergency. And, last, we must allow for the possibility of less favorable growing weather and lower yields than have prevailed in recent years.

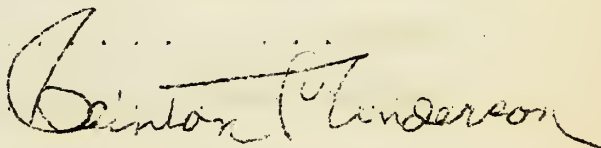
All this does not mean that unlimited demand exists for all farm commodities. The goals suggest several adjustments among commodities. By exceeding the goals, especially for potatoes, peanuts, and burley tobacco, farmers could easily over-produce and bring on serious difficulties in marketing. Their cooperation in hitting the goals as closely as possible is needed to meet without exceeding requirements for all commodities. This will also help make most effective the price support commitments of the Government.

At the same time, in view of the severe world shortages of such commodities as fats and oils and sugar, the more our farmers can increase domestic production, the less our requirements will have to be met with abnormal supplies from other countries and the more other shortage-areas will have available. Even for some of these commodities of which there is a world shortage it should be possible after 1947 to resume a normal production program.

We all realize that the acreage in soil-depleting crops suggested by the goals is larger than desirable for proper use and conservation of our land. The State USDA Councils are asked to look at the goals in relation to good land use, even though the need justifies a request for large increases. The suggested increases in acreages of flaxseed, soybeans, and cotton should be examined carefully, both from the standpoint of soil conservation and of competing crops. In view of the large plantings of winter wheat and its excellent condition, it may be possible to plant some acreage to these urgently needed crops that otherwise would be planted to spring wheat.

While large acreages of soil-depleting crops are needed, I would like to emphasize the importance of encouraging farmers to carry out conservation practices. These practices can ease the strain placed on the land by soil-depleting crops. Conservation farming can help tide the land over until we can restore a better balance between soil-depleting and soil-conserving crops.

The suggested goals represent the production desired based on estimated requirements. To achieve them will require full understanding by farmers of the goals and the "why" behind the goals. The State Councils have a major task to reach this information objective.



---Clinton P. Anderson
Secretary of Agriculture

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ACREAGE GOALS: 1947 National Acreages, with Comparisons

| Commodity | : *1947 Goal: Acreage (Planted): % Acreage Goal is of: | | | | |
|---|--|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------------|
| | : Acreage : 1946 | | : 1937-41 : | | 1946 1937-41 |
| | : (Planted) : Indicated: | | Average : | | Indicated Average |
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Percent | Percent |
| <u>Food Grains and Pulses</u> | | | | | |
| Wheat | 71,720 | 71,896 | 1/69,311 | 100 | 103 |
| Rye | 2,374 | 1,775 | 3,700 | 134 | 64 |
| Rice | 1,520 | 1,548 | 1,118 | 98 | 136 |
| Dry Beans | 2,200 | 1,746 | 1,977 | 126 | 111 |
| Dry Peas | 478 | 512 | 280 | 93 | 171 |
| <u>Feed Grains and Forage</u> | | | | | |
| Corn | 92,250 | 92,850 | 91,977 | 99 | 100 |
| Oats | 44,670 | 46,879 | 39,644 | 95 | 113 |
| Barley | 13,600 | 11,513 | 1/14,291 | 118 | 95 |
| All Sorghums, except sirup | 16,000 | 15,058 | 17,071 | 106 | 94 |
| Sorghums for Grain 2/ | 7,500 | 5,841 | 5,308 | 128 | 141 |
| <u>Oil and Fiber Crops</u> | | | | | |
| Soybeans for Beans 2/ | 11,300 | 9,477 | 4,121 | 119 | 274 |
| Flaxseed, all | 5,000 | 2,708 | 1/2,307 | 185 | 217 |
| Peanuts, Picked and threshed 2/ | 2,750 | 3,146 | 1,818 | 87 | 151 |
| Cotton | 23,000 | 18,316 | 26,358 | 126 | 87 |
| <u>Sugar Crops</u> | | | | | |
| Sugar Beets | 1,069 | 930 | 1/913 | 116 | 117 |
| Sugarcane, except sirup 2/ | 327 | 299 | 291 | 109 | 112 |
| <u>Vegetables</u> | | | | | |
| Potatoes - All | 2,670 | 2,785 | 2,920 | 96 | 91 |
| Sweetpotatoes | 799 | 719.2 | 740.9 | 111 | 108 |
| Truck Crops: Fresh 2/3/ | 1,985 | 2,130 | 1/1,751 | 93 | 113 |
| Processing 3/ | 1,953 | 2,157 | 1/1,999 | 91 | 98 |
| <u>Tobacco 2/</u> | | | | | |
| Flue-cured | 1,141 | 1,193.7 | 925.4 | 96 | 123 |
| Fire-cured | 92.4 | 83.9 | 112.7 | 110 | 82 |
| Burley | 424.2 | 499.0 | 395.3 | 85 | 107 |
| Dark Air-cured | 39.4 | 43.3 | 44.4 | 91 | 89 |
| Maryland | 48.0 | 46.1 | 38.2 | 104 | 126 |
| Cigar leaf | 107.7 | 100.7 | 97.6 | 107 | 110 |
| Perique | .3 | .3 | .5 | 100 | 60 |
| TOTAL CULTIVATED CROPS | 297,518 | 288,412 | 284,202 | 103 | 105 |
| <u>Hay and Seed Crops 2/</u> | | | | | |
| All Tame Hay | 60,600 | 59,086 | 57,194 | 103 | 106 |
| Grass and Legume Seeds 4/ | 6,639 | 5/6,010 | 6/1/4,431.6 | 110 | 150 |
| Cover Crop Seeds 7/ | 414 | 364.7 | 1/209 | 114 | 198 |
| TOTAL EXCLUDING GRASS AND LEGUME SEEDS | 358,532 | 347,863 | 341,605 | 103 | 105 |

Note: All averages are the straight average of yearly totals.

1/ Includes short-time averages for some states.

2/ Harvested.

3/ Suggested guides.

4/ Includes alfalfa; red, alsike, ladino, white and sweet clover; lespedeza, timothy, brome grass, sudan, orchard grass and redtop.

5/ 1945 figure used for lespedeza which has not been estimated for 1946.

6/ Excludes brome grass--not estimated prior to 1942.

7/ Includes Austrian winter peas, crimson clover, hairy vetch, common and willamette vetch, and common ryegrass.

* Suggested except for wheat, rye, dry peas, sugar crops, potatoes, and winter cover crop seeds, which are final.

Goal data compiled from FMA commodity reports; comparison data from BAE Crop Reports and records.

LIVESTOCK GOALS: 1947 National Numbers and Production, with Comparisons

| Livestock and Livestock Products | Unit | *1947 Goal | 1946 Reported | 1937-41 Average | % 1947 Goal is of: | |
|--|-----------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | 1946 Reported | 1937-41 Average |
| Cattle and calves on farm (Dec.31)... | Th.head | 78,500 | 80,200 | 69,220 | 98 | 113 |
| Beef cows on farm (Dec. 31)..... | " | 15,155 | 15,673 | 10,532 | 97 | 144 |
| Milk cows on farm (av. for year).... | " | 24,300 | 24,483 | 23,575 | 99 | 103 |
| Milk production on farm..... | Mil.lbs. | 120,000 | 119,000 | 107,903 | 101 | 111 |
| Milk produced per cow | Pounds | 4,938 | 4,860 | 4,577 | 102 | 108 |
| Sows to farrow: | | | | | | |
| Spring | Th. head | 9,170 | 8,087 | 7,529 | 113 | 122 |
| Fall | " | Not available | 4,633 | 4,798 | - | - |
| Pigs saved: | | | | | | |
| Spring | " | 58,000 | 52,324 | 46,771 | 111 | 124 |
| Fall | " | 1/32,000 | 29,100 | 30,408 | 110 | 105 |
| Sheep and lambs on farm (Dec.31) | " | 35,200 | 35,200 | 46,123 | 100 | 76 |
| Chickens raised-- Farm production . | " | 670,000 | 677,166 | 656,464 | 99 | 102 |
| Hens and pullets on farm (Jan. 1) | " | 435,000 | 469,431 | 376,577 | 93 | 116 |
| Egg production on farm | Mil.dozen | 4,200 | 4,480 | 3,252 | 94 | 129 |
| Turkeys raised | Th.head | 40,760 | 41,013 | 30,723 | 99 | 133 |

* Suggested except hens and pullets, sows to farrow and spring pigs saved which have been sent to states for recommendations.

1/ Assumed.

Goal data compiled from PMA commodity reports; comparison data from BAE Livestock and Poultry reports and records.

WHEAT

Requirements and Market Outlook: The acreage of wheat has increased during recent war years to a point beyond which very little expansion is possible while maintaining a desirable acreage of summer fallow or without planting of wheat on land which should be maintained in grass. In addition to reasons of proper land use, any substantial expansion in the acreage of wheat above the present acreage would result in a reduction of oil-producing crops and of crops which will produce more food and feed per acre than wheat.

Even the present acreage is larger than is wise in relation to good land use to maintain after the present emergency. It means a delay in the reconversion to a peacetime pattern of production and a better balance between soil-conserving and soil-depleting crops. However, in view of the world food situation and the low level of wheat stocks, taking into consideration land use hazards as weighed against the need for food in the world, it is desirable to maintain a high acreage for one more season. Nevertheless, some increase in the acreage of summer fallow in 1947 is desirable in the western States. A moderate decrease in wheat acreage in these States can be more than offset by increased acreages in the north central States, and a total acreage of 71,700,000 seems possible for 1947.

Assuming an average yield of approximately 13.0 bushels per acre on the goal acreage, the probable production would be 934 million bushels. If yields in 1947 approximate those of recent years, production would easily reach a billion bushels. With a production of 934 million bushels, the amount assumed for the various outlets of utilization is shown in the following table in comparison with previous years.

| | 1945-46 <u>Actual</u> | 1946-47 <u>Intended</u> | 1947-48 <u>Assumed</u> |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | (Million Bushels) | | |
| <u>Food uses</u> | | | |
| Food | 495 | 450 | 525 |
| <u>Industrial and other non-food uses</u> | | | |
| Feed | 340 | 150 | 150 |
| Seed | 85 | 85 | 80 |
| Alcohol | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 445 | 235 | 230 |
| <u>Exports and shipments</u> | 376 | 250 | 150 |
| <u>Total uses</u> | 1,316 | 935 | 905 |
| <u>Stocks</u> | | | |
| Beginning of year | 281 | 90 | 180 |
| End of year | 90 | 180 | 209 |
| Net change | -191 | + 90 | + 29 |
| <u>Imports</u> | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| <u>Requirements from 1947 production</u> | | | 934 |
| <u>Acres seeded or required (mil.)</u> | 68.8 | 71.1 | 71.7 |

Food requirements for 1947-48 are expected to be materially larger than the quantity which is being consumed at present because of current restrictions on the use of wheat for food during the famine emergency. Larger food uses are also based upon the expected need for placing greater reliance upon wheat as a food in the United States as the production of livestock and livestock products is contracted. The non-food uses for wheat are slightly smaller in 1947-48 than during 1946-47, and only about one-half the utilization in 1945-46, when approximately 340 million bushels of wheat were fed to livestock and about 20 million bushels were used for alcohol production.

Although there may be some increase in wheat stocks during the 1946-47 period from the extremely low level on July 1, 1946; a further increase appears advisable during 1947-48 in order to bring end-of-year stocks to a safer working level.

There is considerable flexibility in the requirements and utilization estimates for 1947-48. Yields are calculated on a very conservative basis. If yields equal to those of the past five years were obtained, it would result in a production approximately 200 million bushels greater than indicated in the report. In addition to the variation in yield, there is opportunity for flexibility between the forms of utilization. This particularly applies to exports, carry-over stocks, and feed.

Production Adjustments: Time did not permit inclusion of suggestions from State USDA Councils and State Production Adjustment Committees in the development of the suggested 1947 State goals for wheat. It is believed, however, that the suggested goals are in general agreement with the State's suggestions last year, after making an allowance for changes in the prospective production situation.

Recommended Goal: The recommended goal for 1947 is 71.7 million acres. This acreage is 2 percent larger than the prewar average and about 1 percent above the 1946 indicated acreage. Changes recommended from the 1946 planted acreage give recognition to the need for more summer fallow and better land use in the western States. The decrease in goals for these States has been offset by increases in the north central States. Suggested State goals are shown in the attached table.

Labor and Production Supplies: Labor and production supplies for producing the 1947 wheat crop will, in all probability, be generally adequate but it appears evident that some areas will experience difficulty in obtaining as much labor or equipment as farmers should have for producing this crop. It is expected that there will be large demands for labor in all fields of industrial activity, as well as in farming, and therefore that there will be withdrawal of agricultural labor from the farm the same as in past years of great industrial activity. The production of farm machinery and equipment has been delayed during the past year and, therefore, the supply of new machinery is far short of meeting demand. This situation will be only partially relieved by production of machinery during the coming year. The Canadian-American reciprocal agreement relative to the movement of combines for harvesting grain has been an effective measure in getting our wheat crop harvested and this practice should be continued in 1947. The prospective supply of fertilizer for use in wheat production will be practically the same as in the 1945-46 year.

Market Facilities: Market facilities are reasonably adequate for handling a crop of wheat such as would be harvested from the proposed wheat acreage for 1947.

Support Prices: Support prices for wheat harvested in 1947 should be in the form of a loan program as required by legislation at 90 percent of parity. This loan appears sufficient to provide whatever support is necessary to encourage production of wheat equal to the proposed 1947 wheat goals.

ALL WHEAT: Approved State Goals for 1947
(Revised to incorporate approved goals and latest 1946 data)

| State | : Approved 1947 Goal : | | : Acreage Planted : | | : Percent Goal is of | |
|---------|------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
| | : Production: | Acreage | : 1/1946 | : 1937-41 | : 1946 | : 1937-41 |
| | : (Bushels) | : (Planted) | : Indicated | : Average | : Indicated | : Average |
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Percent | Percent |
| Maine | 40 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 67 | 100 |
| N. Y. | 8,350 | 368 | 246 | 314 | 150 | 117 |
| N. J. | 1,620 | 90 | 92 | 72 | 98 | 125 |
| Pa. | 19,590 | 1,000 | 909 | 971 | 110 | 103 |
| Ohio | 46,000 | 2,300 | 2,010 | 2,199 | 114 | 105 |
| Ind. | 25,000 | 1,500 | 1,449 | 1,741 | 104 | 86 |
| Ill. | 27,000 | 1,600 | 1,368 | 2,136 | 117 | 75 |
| Mich. | 22,620 | 1,050 | 914 | 855 | 115 | 123 |
| Wis. | 1,880 | 100 | 100 | 105 | 100 | 95 |
| Minn. | 20,000 | 1,300 | 1,405 | 1,900 | 93 | 68 |
| Iowa | 3,340 | 200 | 183 | 524 | 109 | 38 |
| Mo. | 28,600 | 2,200 | 1,713 | 2,390 | 128 | 92 |
| S. Dak. | 31,000 | 3,650 | 3,791 | 3,318 | 96 | 110 |
| Nebr. | 52,000 | 4,200 | 4,194 | 4,218 | 100 | 100 |
| Del. | 1,300 | 70 | 72 | 75 | 97 | 93 |
| Md. | 7,610 | 400 | 368 | 412 | 109 | 97 |
| Va. | 8,200 | 575 | 501 | 594 | 115 | 97 |
| W. Va. | 1,700 | 130 | 100 | 152 | 130 | 86 |
| N. C. | 7,430 | 600 | 459 | 497 | 131 | 121 |
| Ky. | 6,700 | 525 | 478 | 517 | 110 | 102 |
| Tenn. | 5,600 | 475 | 419 | 452 | 113 | 105 |
| S. C. | 3,000 | 275 | 237 | 201 | 116 | 137 |
| Ga. | 2,200 | 235 | 227 | 187 | 104 | 126 |
| Ala. | 200 | 20 | 18 | 7 | 111 | 286 |
| Miss. | 460 | 25 | 23 | 2/ 9 | 109 | 278 |
| Ark. | 500 | 65 | 44 | 73 | 148 | 89 |
| Okla. | 71,090 | 6,330 | 6,466 | 5,324 | 98 | 119 |
| Tex. | 53,000 | 6,000 | 5,994 | 4,560 | 100 | 132 |
| N. Dak. | 113,210 | 10,000 | 10,930 | 8,740 | 91 | 114 |
| Kans. | 150,000 | 13,600 | 14,148 | 14,641 | 96 | 93 |
| Mont. | 55,000 | 4,062 | 4,062 | 4,229 | 102 | 96 |
| Idaho | 31,910 | 1,300 | 1,221 | 1,118 | 106 | 116 |
| Wyo. | 3,100 | 275 | 288 | 276 | 95 | 100 |
| Calif. | 22,200 | 1,850 | 1,945 | 1,530 | 95 | 121 |
| N. Mex. | 3,000 | 400 | 479 | 390 | 84 | 103 |
| Ariz. | 640 | 30 | 29 | 40 | 103 | 75 |
| Utah | 6,550 | 300 | 308 | 273 | 97 | 110 |
| Nev. | 500 | 20 | 22 | 18 | 91 | 111 |
| Wash. | 63,000 | 2,750 | 2,859 | 2,354 | 96 | 117 |
| Oreg. | 21,000 | 1,000 | 1,085 | 992 | 92 | 101 |
| Calif. | 13,710 | 800 | 737 | 905 | 109 | 88 |
| U.S. | 939,850 | 71,720 | 71,896 | 3/ 69,311 | 100 | 103 |

1/ BAE Winter Wheat estimate May 1, 1946 plus All Spring Wheat estimate July 1, 1946

2/ 1940-41 average.

3/ Average of 5-year totals.

RYE

Requirements and market outlook: The supply situation for rye has deteriorated to the point where it is considered impossible and inadvisable to produce the quantities which would be utilized if supplies were adequate. The acreage of rye harvested for grain has been declining steadily for a number of years, largely under the influence of better profit opportunities in other crops, to the point where the acreage harvested in 1946 will be less than one-half the acreage harvested in 1937-41.

Under these conditions and assuming an average yield in 1947 of 12.2 bushels per harvested acre on a goal acreage of 2,425,000, the probable supply and utilization for the 1947 crop, together with similar information for the two previous crops, are as follows:

| | <u>1945-46</u> | <u>1946-47</u> | <u>1947-48</u> |
|---|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | (Million Bushels) | | |
| <u>Food Uses</u> | | | |
| Food | 6.7 | 5.5 | 9.0 |
| <u>Industrial and other non-food uses</u> | | | |
| Feed | 11.6 | 7.0 | 10.1 |
| Seed | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Alcohol and spirits | 8.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Total | <u>24.8</u> | <u>15.0</u> | <u>18.1</u> |
| <u>Exports and shipments</u> | 7.2 | 0.7 | 0 |
| <u>Total Uses</u> | 38.7 | 21.2 | 27.1 |
| <u>Stocks</u> | | | |
| Beginning of year | 12.8 | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| End of year | 2.4 | 2.6 | 5.0 |
| Net change | - 10.4 | + 0.2 | + 2.4 |
| <u>Imports</u> | 2.0 | 0 | 0 |
| <u>Requirements from 1947 production</u> | - | - | 29.5 |
| <u>Acreage harvested or required (mil.)</u> | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.4 |

In 1947-48 there will be a desire on the part of U.S. civilians to resume a normal consumption of rye for food following the limited supplies available in 1946-47. It is not visualized that there will be either imports or exports of rye in 1947-48. However, should price controls or controls on the utilization of rye be terminated in the United States, it is possible that the supply would be increased by some imports. Should production prove to be larger than 29.5 million bushels, increased utilization in the form of exports or production of alcohol and spirits, or an increase in stocks to more normal levels, would be probable. A production less than 29.5 million bushels in 1947 would result in reduced use for human food or for livestock feed.

Production adjustments: As in the case of wheat, time did not permit inclusion of suggestions from State USDA Councils and State Production Adjustment Committees in the development of the suggested 1947 State goals for rye. It is believed the suggested State goals are in agreement generally with the suggestions made last year by the State Committees, after making an allowance for changes in the prospective production situation.

Recommended goal:- In view of production in recent years and the production adjustment report for 1946, it has been considered advisable to suggest a goal for 1947 harvest of 2,425,000 acres of rye. Suggested State goals are shown in the attached table.

Labor, production supplies and market facilities: It is believed that in the principal rye areas these factors will be reasonably adequate for the production of the suggested acreage, except that competition from other crops may cause a shortage of land.

Support prices: It is recommended that a loan program be available for the 1947 crop of rye even though it is likely that very few loans will be made. The loan rate should be based on the loan rates for corn and relative feeding values. It is expected that the market will likely be high enough to encourage harvesting of an acreage equal to the rye goal.

RYE: Approved State Goals for 1947.

(Revised to incorporate approved goals and latest 1946 data)

| State | : Approved 1947 Goal | | : Acreage (Harvested) | | : Percentage Goal is o | |
|---------|----------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------|------------------------|-----|
| | : Production : | | : 1946 | | : 1946 | |
| | : (Bushels) : | | : Indicated : | | : Indicated: | |
| | - - Thousands - - | | - - Thousands - - | | Percent | |
| N. Y. | 190 | 11 | 11 | 21 | 100 | 52 |
| N. J. | 250 | 15 | 11 | 18 | 136 | 83 |
| Pa. | 660 | 45 | 35 | 60 | 129 | 75 |
| Ohio | 650 | 40 | 20 | 53 | 200 | 75 |
| Ind. | 1,300 | 100 | 64 | 126 | 156 | 79 |
| Ill. | 820 | 65 | 38 | 84 | 171 | 77 |
| Mich. | 690 | 50 | 51 | 95 | 98 | 53 |
| Wis. | 1,170 | 100 | 79 | 242 | 127 | 41 |
| Minn. | 2,100 | 150 | 126 | 443 | 119 | 34 |
| Iowa | 390 | 25 | 10 | 90 | 250 | 28 |
| Mo. | 600 | 50 | 45 | 42 | 111 | 119 |
| S. Dak. | 4,800 | 400 | 246 | 637 | 163 | 63 |
| Nebr. | 3,300 | 300 | 265 | 354 | 113 | 85 |
| Del. | 200 | 15 | 14 | 9 | 107 | 167 |
| Md. | 270 | 20 | 19 | 16 | 105 | 125 |
| Va. | 500 | 40 | 31 | 43 | 129 | 93 |
| W. Va. | 60 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 167 | 83 |
| N. C. | 320 | 35 | 23 | 52 | 152 | 67 |
| Ky. | 750 | 60 | 40 | 13 | 150 | 462 |
| Tenn. | 320 | 35 | 30 | 44 | 117 | 80 |
| S. C. | 210 | 25 | 20 | 18 | 125 | 139 |
| Ga. | 150 | 20 | 12 | 22 | 167 | 91 |
| Okla. | 770 | 90 | 80 | 92 | 112 | 98 |
| Tex. | 200 | 20 | 18 | 13 | 111 | 154 |
| N. Dak. | 4,600 | 400 | 234 | 834 | 171 | 48 |
| Kans. | 800 | 75 | 63 | 73 | 110 | 103 |
| Mont. | 350 | 30 | 28 | 43 | 107 | 70 |
| Idaho | 80 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 100 | 100 |
| Wyo. | 80 | 10 | 7 | 20 | 143 | 50 |
| Colo. | 550 | 60 | 68 | 55 | 88 | 109 |
| N. Mex. | 530 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 125 | 83 |
| Utah | 80 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 89 | 267 |
| Wash. | 200 | 16 | 12 | 19 | 133 | 84 |
| Oreg. | 510 | 38 | 38 | 37 | 100 | 103 |
| Calif. | 130 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 100 | 111 |
| U.S. | 28,580 | 2,374 | 1,775 | 1/3,700 | 134 | 64 |

1/ Average of 5-year totals.

RICE

Requirements and Market Outlook: A review of the requirements for rice indicates that the demands for rice from the 1947 crop may exceed any quantity which we can expect to produce. Requirements of our normal markets are estimated as follows, in 100-pound bags: civilian, including industrial use--10,000,000; military--465,000; U.S. Territories--3,500,000; Cuba--4,000,000; minor exports, including Canada--400,000; seed--1,100,000, and feed and farm use--260,000 making a total of 19,725,000 bags. In addition, it is estimated that there will be a need for several million bags for export to other foreign countries from the United States. The Philippines and various European countries will not only need to import rice but will have the necessary exchange to purchase it, and it does not appear that the surplus-producing areas of the Far East will have recovered sufficiently to meet urgent requirements of the Asiatic area in 1947. In view of these considerations, it appears fairly certain that requirements against the 1947 rice crop will exceed our normal production capacity.

Production Adjustment: State production adjustment committees have submitted data indicating a production capacity of 1,490,000 acres for 1946, with capacities for individual States as follows: Arkansas--260,000; Louisiana--580,000; Texas--400,000; and California--250,000. A substantial increase in the rice acreage has come about as a result of the sharp increase in the need for rice during the war period. Government price policies and other means have encouraged maximum production of this crop. From the standpoint of long time land use, the acreage of rice appears to have been over expanded.

Compared with 1946, little or no change in acreage is suggested for Texas, Louisiana, and California. In Arkansas, where the greatest percentage increase in acreage occurred during the war, a substantial decrease is suggested, which is in line with the recommendation of the State Production Adjustment Committee. Rice acreage in Arkansas is considered to be much larger than would be planted if sound farm management practices were followed, particularly in the older producing area. The high rate of production has been accompanied by increasing irrigation costs as the water table has dropped in the older areas. Continued neglect of good farm management practices will result in lower yields and still further increases in costs which may affect adversely the longer-term production possibilities in the Arkansas area. The committee's suggested acreage at 300,000 for Arkansas is 27,000 acres under the 1946 acreage. The suggested 1947 acreage of 1,520,000 acres is about 28,000 acres less than the record acreage of 1946, but is approximately 400,000 acres, or about 36 percent greater than the average acreage during the 1937-41 period. The 1947 acreage, with average yield expectancy based on the 1935-44 10-year average, would result in the production of about 73,000,000 bushels or the equivalent of about 22,000,000 bags of milled rice. However, due to the increased acreage in recent years, with resulting decreases in yield, it is doubtful that the 10-year average yield will be realized, and the committee believes that a yield of less than 70,000,000 bushels is probable.

Recommended Goal: In view of the considerations with reference to requirements and production capacity, it is believed that provision should be made for a goal for the 1947 harvest of 1,520,000 acres of rice. Suggested state goals are shown in the attached table.

Labor, Production Supplies, and Market Facilities: It is expected that labor and production supplies will be fully adequate to meet the 1947 goal, since acreages approximating those recommended for 1947 were produced during the war period when labor and production supplies were less plentiful than they will be during 1947. Marketing facilities should be adequate to handle the crop from 1,520,000 acres, since the production will not greatly exceed that of recent years. Milling capacity is more than adequate to handle production from the 1947 goal, since even during the war years most mills did not operate throughout the entire year.

Proposed Support Prices: It is recommended that non-recourse loans at 90 percent of the parity price as of August 1, 1947, be made available to farmers and cooperative associations on rough rice produced in 1947 and stored on farms or in warehouses; the specific schedule of loan rates, with differentials for location, variety, grade, and milling quality, to be announced at a later date.

RICE: Suggested State Goals for 1947

| State | : Suggested 1947 Goal | | : Acreage (Planted) | | :% Acreage Goal is of: | |
|--------|-----------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
| | : Production | : Acreage | : 1946 | : 1937-41 | : 1946 | : 1937-41 |
| | :(Bushels) | :(Planted) | : Indicated | : Average | : Indicated | : Average |
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Percent | Percent |
| Ark. | 15,030 | 300 | 327 | 191 | 92 | 157 |
| La. | 22,686 | 570 | 567 | 507 | 101 | 112 |
| Tex. | 19,120 | 400 | 400 | 287 | 100 | 139 |
| Calif. | 16,550 | 250 | 254 | 133 | 98 | 188 |
| U. S. | 73,386 | 1,520 | 1,548 | 1,118 | 98 | 136 |

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Requirements and Market Outlook: Requirements for dry edible beans in 1947-48 including an allowance for seed for planting in 1948 have been estimated at about 24 million bags (100 pounds each, cleaned basis). By claimants and by use, these requirements have been stated as follows:

| | 100-lb. Bags |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| U. S. civilian consumption----- | 12,800,000 |
| U. S. military and war services----- | 390,000 |
| Export and shipments----- | 9,200,000 |
| Seed (1948 planting)----- | 1,500,000 |
| Total----- | 23,890,000 |

The 12.8 million bags indicated for civilians is believed to represent the amount civilians would consume in the year; it does not allow for replenishment of stocks in distribution channels which may require an additional 3 to 5 million bags since stocks will probably not be replaced to any appreciable extent from the 1946 crop.

It is expected that the production from the projected goal acreage of 2.2 million acres will all be utilized by U. S. civilians and U. S. territories, principally Puerto Rico. All indications are that any production over and above that contemplated in the goal would find a ready foreign market.

Production Adjustments: The production adjustment estimates of States aggregate 1,872,000 acres. These estimates were prepared prior to the recent increases in maximum prices on 1946-crop dry edible beans. In view of this and the need for all production that appears feasible the Committee recommended goals are generally higher than the State estimates.

Recommended Goals: The Committee recommends a 1947 national goal of 2.2 million acres of dry beans. This is considered the highest feasible goal. It is estimated that this acreage will produce about 17.7 million bags uncleaned beans, or about 16.3 million bags of cleaned beans. The suggested State goals for 1947 are shown below. Because of the very short supply situation, State committees should be encouraged to revise the goals upward if they believe higher acreages may be obtained in view of the new price relationships prevailing since the removal of beans from price control.

Labor and Production Supplies and Marketing Facilities: Labor and production supplies and marketing facilities are adequate to take care of the proposed goal acreage.

Support Prices: In order that producers will be assured of a reasonable price for 1947-crop dry edible beans, it is recommended that the 1946 crop support prices be established for the 1947 crop, but in no event shall support prices be less than 90 percent of parity as of September 1, 1947. Prices will be supported by purchases of cleaned beans from dealers who have reflected support prices to growers and by loans on thresher-run beans to growers in areas where they are unable to market their beans at the equivalent of the support prices.

Recommendations for Goal Achievement: The Committee recommends an intensive educational program by the field staff to obtain the goal acreage including attention to cultural practices particularly the greater use of fertilizer in areas where practical. The prices received for the 1946 crop together with the assured market for the 1947 crop should assist the field staff in obtaining the goal acreage.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: Suggested State Goals for 1947

| State | : Suggested 1947 Goal :Acreage (Planted):% Acreage Goal is of | | | | | |
|---------------|---|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| | :Production : | | :Acreage : | | 1946 :1937-41: | |
| | :(Uncleaned): | | :(Planted): | | Indicated:Averago:Indicated:Average | |
| | Thousand Bags | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Percent | Percent |
| Maine | 61 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 140 | 78 |
| Vermont | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 100 | 50 |
| New York | 1,170 | 150 | 114 | 157 | 132 | 96 |
| Michigan | 4,824 | 625 | 570 | 571 | 110 | 109 |
| Minnesota | 15 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 100 | 100 |
| Nebraska | 805 | 70 | 65 | 24 | 108 | 292 |
| Wisconsin | 11 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 200 | 67 |
| Texas | 7 | 4 | 2 | - | 200 | - |
| Arizona | 79 | 18 | 15 | 14 | 120 | 129 |
| California | 4,710 | 377 | 287 | 371 | 131 | 102 |
| Colorado | 1,649 | 400 | 276 | 378 | 145 | 106 |
| Idaho | 2,137 | 150 | 122 | 116 | 123 | 129 |
| Kansas | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Montana | 349 | 30 | 24 | 19 | 125 | 158 |
| New Mexico | 795 | 270 | 169 | 238 | 160 | 113 |
| North Dakota | 5 | 1 | 1 | - | 100 | - |
| Oregon | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 100 | 50 |
| Utah | 49 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 117 | 117 |
| Washington | 42 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 100 | 133 |
| Wyoming | 953 | 80 | 80 | 60 | 100 | 133 |
| United States | 17,675 | 2,200 | 1,746 | 1,977 | 126 | 111 |

DRY EDIBLE PEAS

Requirements and Market Outlook: Dry smooth peas and dry wrinkled peas are considered separately in this report because the principal uses differ. The smooth classes are used for human food in dry form. The wrinkled types are used for food in green form either fresh, canned or frozen and in dry form for seed. About one million bags of wrinkled pea seed will be needed for planting garden peas and canning pea acreages in 1948.

Smooth Peas: During the war smooth pea production was expanded very substantially principally in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. The large stockpile accumulated during the war period has been utilized so that July 1 stocks were at normal levels. A large 1946 crop of about six million bags will be available soon which is expected to be fully disposed of by July 1, 1947. No increase in carry-over as of that date is desirable.

In view of the fact that normal domestic consumption of smooth peas is approximately one million bags, production at continued high levels is clearly inadvisable unless export outlets can be maintained. While requirements for the 1946 crop considerably exceed the supply it is believed that the demand will be substantially less for the 1947 crop. The committee evaluated requirements and supplies for 1947-48 year as shown below. In making such evaluation the committee discounted the substantially larger stated foreign requirements in view of the following data: (1) UNRRA has discontinued taking supplies of peas from the United States. (2) Crop prospects in Europe and the Mediterranean area have materially improved recently. (3) Tendency of present large takers to revert to prewar sources insofar as possible together with present and prospective substantial exportable surpluses of beans and peas in some areas notably the Netherlands, Brazil, Danube Basin, and North Africa. (4) Increased emphasis being placed on cereals by importing countries. (5) Uncertainty of financial ability of importing countries to take desired imports.

Requirements for Smooth Peas

| | <u>Stated by</u> <u>Claimant</u> | <u>Evaluation by</u> <u>Committee</u> |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| | <u>Thous. 100-lb. Bags</u> <u>(Cleaned Basis)</u> | |
| U. S. Civilians | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Seed | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| U. S. Military and War Services | 25 | 25 |
| Territories | 45 | 45 |
| Exports | 4,148 | 2,300 1/ |
| TOTAL | 6,218 | 4,370 |

1/ Principal claimants are Army for civilian feeding, United Kingdom (civilian and Army) and Italy. More than half of total exports will probably go to the Army for civilian feeding.

In addition to the probable substantial shrinkage in foreign requirements for peas other factors indicate the desirability of a goal substantially lower than the 588,000 acre goal for 1946. Much of the acreage planted to peas has been in that crop for several consecutive years which is not conducive to proper land utilization. This acreage is very definitely in need of summer fallowing in order to facilitate the eradication of weeds. It is the consensus of the committee that a reduction of acreage toward a peacetime pattern is very definitely desirable for 1947.

Wrinkled Peas: Approximately one million bags of wrinkled peas will be required for 1948 plantings of processing and garden peas. This seed can be produced on about 90,000 acres most of which will be under commercial growers' contracts. Growers should secure such contracts before planting acreages to wrinkled peas for seed purposes.

Recommended Goals: A goal of 390,000 acres of smooth peas and 90,000 acres of wrinkled peas is suggested. The 1937-41 average planted acreage is 280,000 and the 1946 planted acreage is 512,000. This acreage will produce 4,375,000 bags of smooth peas (cleaned basis) assuming the 1941-45 U. S. average yield per seeded acre of about 11 bags (cleaned). It is believed that this acreage can be planted within established rotations and that it represents a good balance in use of land and a minimum of other crop displacement. Labor, machinery, and marketing facilities are adequate to handle the proposed crop.

Suggested goals by States are set forth on the table below. These are confined to the six principal producing States. Some acreages will undoubtedly be planted in other States but expansion of such plantings should not be encouraged.

DRY EDIBLE PEAS: Approved State Goals for 1947
(Revised to incorporate approved goals)

| State | Approved 1947 Goal | | Acreage (Planted): | | % Acreage Goal | |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| | | | (All Peas) | | (All Peas) is of | |
| | Smooth Peas | Smooth | 1946 | 1937- | 1946 | 1937- |
| | Production | Acreage (Planted) | Wrinkled: Total | Indi- cated : Average | Indi- cated: Average | 1941 |
| | -Bags- | -Thousands- | | -Thousands- | | -Percent- |
| Michigan | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 7 | -- |
| Wisconsin | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 7 | -- |
| North Dakota | 98 | 10 | 10 | 10 | -- | 100 |
| Montana | 52 | 5 | 28 | 27 | 21 | 104 |
| Idaho | 1,233 | 117 | 153 | 163 | 62 | 94 |
| Wyoming | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- |
| Colorado | 155 | 30 | 30 | 34 | 44 | 88 |
| Washington | 2,612 | 210 | 235 | 248 | 135 | 95 |
| Oregon | 106 | 8 | 22 | 27 | 4 | 81 |
| United States | 4,244 | 380 | 478 | 512 | 1/280 | 93 |

1/ Average of five-year totals.

Price Recommendation: Support prices for the 1947 crop of smooth peas should be set at the minimum prescribed by law which is 90 percent of the comparable price as of July 1, 1947. On the basis of the comparable price as of July 15, 1946 such a support would reflect an average of \$3.80 per 100 pounds of peas (thresher-run) which after normal cleaning would grade U. S. No. 1. This price should insure that the goal acreage will be planted. The support prices should be assured to growers by means of price-supporting agreements entered into with pea dealers similar to those which have been in effect for recent crops.

FEED GRAINS

Summary: The recommended 1947 acreage goal for the principal feed grains - corn, oats, barley, and sorghums for grain - totals 158.0 million acres. That acreage would be about 1 million acres more than was planted to those crops in 1946, and about 6.8 million acres more than the prewar 1937-41 average. The increase recommended for 1947, compared with 1946, is in barley and sorghums for grain. The recommended goal of 158.0 million acres for 1947 would, under average conditions, produce enough feed grain to meet anticipated requirements, including exports, during the 1947-48 feeding season. The total feed grain carry-over at the end of the 1947-48 season would be at a fairly high level although somewhat below the 1937-41 average. The recommended total acreage goal for 1947 is 96.3 percent of the comparable 1946 goal, and 98.5 percent of the acreage suggested for 1947 by the State Production Adjustment Committees. The recommended goal for 1947 for corn is 92.25 million acres, for oats 44.67 million acres, for barley 13.6 million acres, and for sorghums other than for sirup 16 million acres of which 7.5 million acres should be for harvest as grain.

Requirements: Feed grains produced in 1947 will be utilized largely in the crop year 1947-48. Therefore, in determining the feed grains acreage required to meet the estimated requirements of 1947-48, it was necessary to consider the number and production of livestock in 1948. The level of total livestock production assumed for 1948 was about the same as that anticipated for the calendar year 1947.

The estimated feed grain requirements for livestock feed in 1947-48 account for about 102 million tons out of the total estimated requirements for all purposes of 116.5 million tons. The total carry-over of corn, oats, and barley on farms and at terminal markets at the end of the 1947-48 crop year would be 17.1 million tons, compared with an estimated 19.4 million at the end of 1946-47, and with 10.3 million at the end of 1945-46.

A total production of 115.3 million tons of feed grains would be needed in 1947 to meet all estimated requirements in 1947-48 and to provide for the desired stocks at the end of the year. This production would be comprised of approximately 3 billion bushels of corn, 1,311 million bushels of oats, 278 million bushels of barley, and 123 million bushels of sorghum grain. It must be recognized that the estimated feed requirements for any single grain are only approximate because one may be substituted for another.

In estimating feed requirements for the individual grains, the committee has taken into consideration the recommendations of the States and other factors affecting good farming practice, both from the point of view of individual farm operations and national agricultural objectives. Estimated feed requirements are based on the assumed production of 166.5 million production units of livestock and livestock products in the period Oct. 1, 1947 - Sept. 30, 1948, assuming a rate of feeding equal to 1,500 pounds of concentrates per livestock unit. The assumed total livestock production in 1947-48 would be about the same as expected in 1946-47, and would compare with an estimated 172 million units in 1945-46.

It was assumed that all types of livestock production would be larger in 1947-48 than in the prewar period with the exception of sheep and lambs. Largest increases would be for broilers, eggs, turkeys and beef production. Although total livestock production in 1947-48 was assumed to be 3.8 percent less than in the year just ended, increased production was assumed for grain fattened cattle. The significant reductions assumed are for total poultry, and in numbers of horses or mules. A larger number of hogs was assumed to be fed in 1947-48 than in 1945-46, but at somewhat lighter weights.

The assumed rate of feeding of 1500 pounds total concentrates per animal unit for 1947-48 is close to the average rate for the 3 years 1942-44, and compares with the record of 1586 pounds estimated for 1945-46, and with 1375 pounds in the prewar years, 1937-41. A continuation of all the forces which have resulted in very liberal feeding rates in the past year or two is not expected, but

it is unlikely that feeders will return to prewar rates during 1947-48.

Requirements for feed grains for non-feed purposes are expected to be larger in 1947-48 than in any recent year. This is based upon an assumption of continuing high rates of industrial activity in 1947-48. Though not included as a firm requirement, export requirements for livestock feeding purposes, principally in Europe, may be rather large.

Primarily because of unusually high crop yields in 1946 for both corn and oats, supplies of feed grains will be in excess of domestic requirements and exports. Carry-over stocks of corn, oats, and barley on farms and at terminal markets at the end of 1946-47 are expected to total about 19.4 million tons, which would be larger than in any war year. If stocks at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses are added, the total carry-over may total about 20.2 million tons. Requirements estimates for 1947-48 assume the maintenance in all stock positions of a 450 million bushel stock of corn, a reduction in oat stocks during the year to 250-275 million bushels, and a replenishment of barley stocks to about 75 million bushels.

Adjustments in production: Suggested adjustments in 1947 feed grain production prepared during July and August 1946 by the State Production Adjustment Committees, called for 3.3 million more acres of the four principal grains than were produced in 1946. The State committees suggested a national acreage of corn and of oats little larger than the 1946 acreage. Greater increases in the acreage of barley and in the acreage of sorghums harvested for grain were also suggested.

Since 1940, the soils of the Corn Belt have been cropped heavily in the growing of large acreages of feed grains and soybeans. The cultivated crops of corn and soybeans have been grown on a much higher proportion of the land than in immediate prewar years. Farmers recognize this and believe it is time to begin easing up on the heavy removal of plant food elements and checking accelerated erosion losses. State committees of many of the North Central States took this view in suggesting somewhat smaller acreages of corn for 1947 than were planted in 1946.

Outside of the North Central States farmers generally want to grow larger acreages of feed grains in 1947 than during 1946. In some of the more extreme feed deficit areas farmers are interested in being a little less dependent upon shipped-in concentrates. Interest in the Northeast is a bit more in the direction of expanded corn production than oats production, but in the Southern and Western States increases in all feed grains were suggested.

Suggested Goals: In establishing goals for individual feed grains, the work of the production goals committee was carried out within the framework of the requirements set up for them. These already have been summarized. The major consideration was the total estimated requirements of 115.3 million tons for the 1947-48 crop year. This has been translated into acreages necessary to give that production while at the same time provide as good a balance in farm production as possible considering the acreages of different crops needed.

Corn: The suggested goal acreage for corn in 1947 is a planting of 92½ million acres. This acreage would produce approximately 3 billion bushels at a yield of 32.6 bushels per planted acre. This estimated yield assumes average growing conditions and takes into consideration performance during recent years, the continued adoption of higher yielding hybrid varieties of corn, and the distribution of corn acreage that is recommended. The average yield during 1937-41 was 28.1 bushels, in 1945 it was 32.5, and for 1946 it is indicated at 36.3 bushels. The suggested goal acreage is only slightly larger than the average 1937-41 acreage and slightly less than the acreage planted in 1946 and the 1947 acreage suggested by the State Production Adjustment Committees.

Production of 3 billion bushels of corn in 1947 would compare with 3,372 million bushels in 1946, 3,018 million bushels in 1945, and 2,582 million bushels in the prewar years 1937-41. Such production would meet anticipated requirements and would allow for stocks at the end of the 1947-48 crop year of approximately 500 million bushels.

Oats: A national acreage goal for oats of 44.7 million acres is suggested. The planting of this acreage would produce 1,311 million bushels of oats, if a yield of 29.4 bushels per planted acre were obtained. This estimated yield compares with 32.4 bushels in 1946, 34.2 bushels in 1945, and an average of 28.5 bushels during the 1937-41 period. Reflected in this yield are average growing conditions, higher production from improved varieties the use of which is increasing, and the distribution of the national acreage goal among the States. The suggested national goal is 113 percent of the average acreage planted during 1937-41, 95 percent of the acreage planted in 1946 and of the 1947 acreage suggested by the State committees. Production of 1,311 million bushels would compare with an average crop of 1,130 million bushels during 1937-41, a record of 1,548 million bushels in 1945, and an indicated crop of 1,520 million bushels in 1946.

Carry-over stocks of old-crop oats on hand July 1, 1947, are expected to be in the neighborhood of 350 million bushels. It is thought desirable that this be reduced to a lower level by July 1, 1948. The recommended national acreage goal for oats in 1947 recognizes this desirability.

Recommended State acreage goals for oats differ some from the 1947 acreages suggested by the State Production Adjustment Committees. Goal acreages somewhat smaller than acreages suggested by State committees in some of the Corn Belt States, in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas are desirable to make less likely the building up of too large stocks of oats in the Midwest. It is considered desirable that barley acreage be expanded in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas to levels above those suggested by the State committees. Therefore, the reductions in acreage of oats do not mean much, if any, decrease in the total acreage used for small grains in these important barley-producing States. Suggested acreage goals for States of the Southern region will permit heavy expansion of oats, although not to the same extent suggested by the State committees.

Barley: The suggested 1947 acreage goal for barley is 13.6 million acres. With a yield of 20.4 bushels per planted acre, production from a planting of this size would total 278 million bushels. A barley crop of this amount would be sufficient to meet all anticipated requirements and would allow the carry-over stocks to increase from about 55 million bushels on July 1, 1947, to 76 million bushels on July 1, 1948.

A yield of 20.4 bushels assumes average growing conditions in 1947 and takes into account past performance, the anticipated use of better yielding varieties, and the recommended distribution of the goal acreage. It would compare with an indicated 22.3 bushels in 1946, 23.1 bushels in 1945, and an average during 1937-41 of 19.9 bushels. Production of barley in 1946 is indicated at 256 million bushels. In 1945 production was 264 million bushels and during the 1937-41 period it averaged 286 million.

The average acreage of barley grown during 1937-41 was 14.3 million acres. The indicated 1946 acreage is 11.5 million acres. State Production Adjustment Committees suggested that 13.2 million acres be grown in 1947. Nearly all of the recommended acreage goals for individual States are identical with the acreages of barley suggested as desirable by the State committees. Important exceptions are Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas for which the goal acreages are higher than the acreages suggested by the States. The reason for this is explained in the discussion of goal acreages for oats.

Sorghum grain: A planted acreage of sorghums (except for sirup) of 16 million acres in 1947 is recommended. This would be about 1 million acres under the average acreage planted during 1937-41, but nearly 1 million acres more than were planted in 1946. The State Production Adjustment Committees suggest that 15.9 million acres be planted in 1947.

Of the recommended 16 million acres of sorghums to be grown in 1947, it is recommended that the goal of acreage harvested for grain be 7.5 million acres. This acreage is 141 percent of the average 1937-41 acreage harvested for grain, 128 percent of the indicated 1946 acreage and 104 percent of the

acreage suggested by the State committees for 1947. A harvested acreage of 7.1 million acres would give a production of sorghum grain of 123 million bushels with a yield of 16.4 bushels per acre. Indicated 1946 production is 79 million bushels. In 1945 sorghum grain production stood at 81 million bushels and during 1937-41 averaged 77 million. The yield of 16.4 bushels per acre, based on the assumption of average growing conditions, and upon performance in recent years and the distribution of the recommended goal acreage would be higher than the indicated 13.5 bushels per harvested acre indicated for 1946 and the average of 14.4 bushels during 1937-41. It would be less, however, than the 19.9 bushels in 1944 and the 18.2 bushels in 1942. Achievement of the national 1947 acreage goals for sorghums would mean that a higher proportion of the acreage of sorghums planted would be harvested for grain than in 1945 and 1946. This follows closely the suggestions of the State committees.

Labor, Production Supplies, and Market Facilities: The farm labor situation has shown a definite improvement in recent months. There has been less difficulty in securing labor in the corn and grain areas this year than in recent seasons and the labor supply for next year is expected to be at least as good as in 1946. No serious labor scarcity is anticipated in most areas.

Production of farm machinery during 1945-46 fiscal year was approximately 35% short of the estimated requirements. Labor and material difficulties which retarded production in 1945 and 1946 are still present. Therefore, it is difficult to forecast with any degree of accuracy the rate of farm machinery production for the coming year. The steel industry has assured the Civilian Production Administration that the farm machine industry will receive sufficient material in 1947 to produce up to the 1946 rate. However, no overall material allocation plan was in effect in late September 1946.

A serious shortage of repair parts and another year of use added to machinery now on hand will be a serious factor in 1947. However, with careful use of the machinery now on hand and with about the same production of farm machinery during the fiscal year 1946-47 as in 1945 and 1946, farmers should be able to plant and harvest the acreages recommended.

Off-farm storage facilities for feed grain are considered to be nearly adequate. However, permanent storage on farms for corn is not adequate for this year's large crops, and the problem will be aggravated by shortages in building materials. Moreover, transportation facilities probably will not permit free movement of feed grain off farms. Whether transportation facilities in 1947 will be sufficient for agricultural needs depends whether a sufficient number of cars can be constructed in the coming year to offset the present shortage, and whether cars are distributed equitably to the areas of agricultural production.

Proposed Price Support Programs: Under existing legislation (Stabilization Act of 1942 as amended) it is mandatory that the price of corn be supported by nonrecourse loans to producers at 90 percent of the parity price as of October 1, 1946. Prices of other feed grains are not required to be supported unless the Secretary of Agriculture finds it necessary to encourage the expansion of production of such agricultural commodities. However, price support programs have been in effect on barley and grain sorghums since 1940, and upon oats since 1945.

It is recommended that programs comparable to the 1946 Loan and Purchase Programs on barley, oats, and grain sorghums be made available for the 1947 crops at rates based upon the loan rates for corn and relative feeding values of such grains to corn.

Feed balance, livestock production, and feed per unit of livestock, United States, year beginning October, 1938-45, with projections for 1946 and 1947.

| Item | :Average: :1937-38:1943- :through:1944 :1941-42: :(tons) : | : :1943- :1944 :1945 :(tons) : | : :1944- :1945 :1946 :(tons) : | : :1945 :1946 :1947 :(tons) : | :Projected: :1946-47 :1947-48 :(tons) : | :Projected: :1947-48 :(tons) : |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Million | Million | Million | Million | Million | Million |
| <u>Supply</u> | | | | | | |
| Stocks beginning of crop year 2/ | 17.1 | 16.7 | 10.7 | 14.0 | 10.3 | 19.4 |
| <u>Production</u> | | | | | | |
| Corn | 72.3 | 84.9 | 89.7 | 84.5 | 94.4 | 84.2 |
| Oats | 18.1 | 18.2 | 18.5 | 24.8 | 24.3 | 21.0 |
| Barley | 6.8 | 7.8 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.7 |
| Sorghums grains | 2.2 | 2.9 | 5.1 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 3.4 |
| Total feed grains produced | 99.4 | 113.8 | 120.0 | 118.3 | 127.1 | 115.3 |
| Other grains fed 3/ | 4.7 | 15.9 | 11.1 | 10.7 | 5.4 | 5.2 |
| Byproduct feeds for feed | 15.4 | 18.8 | 19.3 | 17.4 | 18.6 | 17.8 |
| Total supply of concentrates | 136.6 | 105.2 | 161.1 | 150.4 | 161.4 | 157.7 |
| <u>Utilization</u> | | | | | | |
| Domestic feed grains fed | 85.4 | 106.0 | 102.9 | 103.4 | | |
| Domestic wheat and rye fed | 4.6 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 10.1 | | |
| Other grain fed | .2 | 6.4 | 2.4 | .5 | | |
| Oilseed cake and meal | 3.9 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.7 | | |
| Animal protein feeds | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.4 | | |
| Other byproduct feeds | 8.6 | 9.7 | 10.6 | 9.3 | | |
| Total concentrates fed .. | 105.6 | 140.7 | 133.3 | 136.4 | 125.0 | 124.9 |
| Feed grains for seed, human food, industry, and export | 11.7 | 12.5 | 14.9 | 13.0 | 17.0 | 15.7 |
| Total utilization | 117.3 | 153.2 | 148.2 | 149.4 | 142.0 | 140.6 |
| Total utilization adjusted to crop-year basis | 116.5 | 154.5 | 147.1 | 150.1 | | |
| Stocks at end of crop year 2/ | 20.1 | 10.7 | 14.0 | 10.3 | 19.4 | 17.1 |
| Livestock production, October - September in terms of production units: (millions) 4/ | 153.9 | 190.4 | 178.8 | 172.0 | 167.0 | 166.5 |
| Utilization of all concentrates for feed per production unit (Pounds) | 1,375 | 1,480 | 1,500 | 1,586 | 1,500 | 1,500 |

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Farm, terminal market, and Government-owned stocks of corn October 1, oats July 1, and barley, June 1; stocks of sorghum grains not reported.

3/ Imported grain and domestic wheat and rye.

4/ An animal production unit is equal to 4,237 pounds of milk, 314 pounds of hogs, live weight, 853 pounds of cattle and calves, live weight, 185 dozen eggs, 70 chickens produced, 20 turkeys produced, 116 broilers produced, 37 sheep and lambs on farms January 1, or 0.70 horse or mule on farms January 1.

CORN: Suggested State Goals for 1947

| : Suggested 1947 Goal : Acreage (Planted) : % Acreage Goal is of: | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| State | Production | Acreage | 1946 | 1937-41 | 1946 | 1937-41 |
| | (Bushels) | (Planted) | Indicated | Average | Indicated | Average |
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Percent | Percent |
| Maine | 680 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 100 | 113 |
| N. H. | 615 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 107 | 100 |
| Vt. | 2,470 | 65 | 64 | 70 | 102 | 93 |
| Mass. | 1,680 | 40 | 39 | 41 | 103 | 98 |
| R. I. | 342 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 112 | 100 |
| Conn. | 2,050 | 50 | 50 | 48 | 100 | 104 |
| N. Y. | 26,640 | 740 | 739 | 687 | 100 | 108 |
| N. J. | 7,410 | 190 | 184 | 190 | 103 | 100 |
| Pa. | 58,425 | 1,425 | 1,378 | 1,336 | 103 | 107 |
| Ohio | 163,000 | 3,400 | 3,808 | 3,482 | 89 | 98 |
| Ind. | 220,800 | 4,600 | 4,698 | 4,203 | 98 | 109 |
| Ill. | 427,000 | 8,540 | 9,135 | 8,215 | 93 | 104 |
| Mich. | 63,900 | 1,775 | 1,830 | 1,580 | 97 | 112 |
| Wis. | 104,550 | 2,550 | 2,571 | 2,314 | 99 | 110 |
| Minn. | 225,500 | 5,500 | 5,635 | 4,541 | 98 | 121 |
| Iowa | 556,500 | 10,500 | 11,071 | 9,827 | 95 | 107 |
| Mo. | 144,000 | 4,800 | 4,846 | 4,261 | 99 | 113 |
| S. Dak. | 97,500 | 3,900 | 4,140 | 3,258 | 94 | 120 |
| Nebr. | 214,420 | 7,960 | 7,962 | 7,457 | 100 | 107 |
| Del. | 4,050 | 135 | 134 | 143 | 101 | 94 |
| Md. | 17,640 | 490 | 473 | 494 | 104 | 99 |
| Va. | 33,600 | 1,200 | 1,198 | 1,381 | 100 | 87 |
| W. Va. | 11,470 | 370 | 371 | 437 | 100 | 85 |
| N. C. | 51,526 | 2,358 | 2,205 | 2,439 | 107 | 97 |
| Ky. | 66,420 | 2,460 | 2,492 | 2,652 | 99 | 93 |
| Tenn. | 61,000 | 2,440 | 2,440 | 2,745 | 100 | 89 |
| S. C. | 22,400 | 1,400 | 1,426 | 1,754 | 98 | 80 |
| Ga. | 39,800 | 3,350 | 3,407 | 4,351 | 98 | 77 |
| Fla. | 7,000 | 700 | 660 | 742 | 106 | 94 |
| Ala. | 45,000 | 3,000 | 2,936 | 3,535 | 102 | 85 |
| Miss. | 40,610 | 2,620 | 2,572 | 3,111 | 102 | 84 |
| Ark. | 35,000 | 1,900 | 1,799 | 2,254 | 106 | 84 |
| La. | 18,600 | 1,200 | 1,128 | 1,630 | 106 | 74 |
| Okla. | 30,275 | 1,750 | 1,676 | 1,820 | 104 | 96 |
| Tex. | 66,468 | 4,200 | 4,049 | 4,937 | 104 | 85 |
| N. Dak. | 28,350 | 1,350 | 1,206 | 1,109 | 112 | 122 |
| Kans. | 80,000 | 3,650 | 3,117 | 2,888 | 117 | 126 |
| Mont. | 3,750 | 250 | 143 | 181 | 175 | 138 |
| Idaho | 1,536 | 32 | 29 | 48 | 110 | 67 |
| Wyo. | 1,300 | 100 | 94 | 183 | 106 | 55 |
| Colo. | 14,450 | 850 | 750 | 1,125 | 113 | 76 |
| N. Mex. | 1,950 | 150 | 151 | 218 | 99 | 69 |
| Ariz. | 430 | 41 | 41 | 39 | 100 | 105 |
| Utah | 840 | 30 | 28 | 27 | 107 | 111 |
| Nev. | 120 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 133 | 133 |
| Wash. | 1,312 | 32 | 26 | 36 | 123 | 89 |
| Oregon | 1,386 | 42 | 40 | 66 | 105 | 64 |
| Calif. | 2,310 | 70 | 67 | 78 | 104 | 90 |
| U. S. | 3,006,075 | 92,250 | 92,850 | 1/91,977 | 99 | 100 |

1/ Average of 5-year totals.

OATS: Suggested State Goals for 1947

| : Suggested 1947 Goal : Acreage (Planted) : % Acreage Goal is of: | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| State | Production | Acreage | 1946 | 1937-41 | 1946 | 1937-41 |
| | (Bushels) | (Planted) | Indicated | Average | Indicated | Average |
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Percent | Percent |
| Maine | 3,250 | 97 | 97 | 117 | 100 | 83 |
| N. H. | 254 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 108 | 87 |
| Vt. | 1,400 | 70 | 67 | 80 | 104 | 87 |
| Mass. | 188 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 100 | 107 |
| R. I. | 32 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 100 | 100 |
| Conn. | 140 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 100 | 100 |
| N. Y. | 25,124 | 875 | 887 | 864 | 99 | 101 |
| N. J. | 1,222 | 47 | 47 | 51 | 100 | 92 |
| Pa. | 26,950 | 905 | 874 | 894 | 104 | 101 |
| Ohio | 43,250 | 1,250 | 1,526 | 1,159 | 82 | 108 |
| Ind. | 46,000 | 1,500 | 1,623 | 1,368 | 92 | 110 |
| Ill. | 139,000 | 3,700 | 4,033 | 3,626 | 92 | 102 |
| Mich. | 54,100 | 1,600 | 1,754 | 1,336 | 91 | 120 |
| Wis. | 121,280 | 2,980 | 3,005 | 2,440 | 99 | 122 |
| Minn. | 156,150 | 4,500 | 5,466 | 4,216 | 82 | 107 |
| Iowa | 192,700 | 5,570 | 5,994 | 5,719 | 93 | 97 |
| Mo. | 46,380 | 2,230 | 2,294 | 2,108 | 97 | 106 |
| S. Dak. | 89,400 | 3,000 | 3,504 | 2,012 | 86 | 149 |
| Nebr. | 67,080 | 2,600 | 2,666 | 1,879 | 98 | 138 |
| Del. | 120 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 100 | 150 |
| Md. | 988 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 100 | 100 |
| Va. | 3,675 | 175 | 165 | 131 | 106 | 134 |
| W. Va. | 1,440 | 80 | 84 | 99 | 95 | 81 |
| N. C. | 8,800 | 420 | 420 | 297 | 100 | 141 |
| Ky. | 1,875 | 125 | 128 | 110 | 98 | 114 |
| Tenn. | 4,125 | 275 | 246 | 136 | 112 | 202 |
| S. C. | 16,560 | 828 | 652 | 576 | 127 | 144 |
| Ga. | 13,200 | 800 | 709 | 571 | 113 | 140 |
| Fla. | 1,080 | 180 | 164 | 18 | 110 | 1,000 |
| Ala. | 6,400 | 400 | 271 | 168 | 147 | 238 |
| Miss. | 14,000 | 500 | 394 | 180 | 127 | 278 |
| Ark. | 9,000 | 500 | 399 | 311 | 125 | 161 |
| La. | 5,625 | 225 | 160 | 75 | 141 | 300 |
| Okla. | 19,800 | 1,100 | 1,136 | 1,540 | 97 | 71 |
| Tex. | 37,500 | 1,875 | 1,849 | 1,800 | 101 | 104 |
| N. Dak. | 67,200 | 2,240 | 2,317 | 1,816 | 97 | 123 |
| Kans. | 34,950 | 1,600 | 1,574 | 1,641 | 102 | 98 |
| Mont. | 11,200 | 400 | 373 | 408 | 107 | 98 |
| Idaho | 5,921 | 191 | 184 | 218 | 104 | 88 |
| Wyo. | 3,625 | 145 | 157 | 145 | 92 | 100 |
| Colo. | 6,500 | 250 | 236 | 188 | 106 | 133 |
| N. Mex. | 760 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 100 | 103 |
| Ariz. | 308 | 28 | 26 | 22 | 108 | 127 |
| Utah | 1,632 | 48 | 52 | 46 | 92 | 104 |
| Nev. | 276 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 100 | 150 |
| Wash. | 7,290 | 270 | 268 | 266 | 101 | 102 |
| Oregon | 8,000 | 400 | 384 | 446 | 104 | 90 |
| Calif. | 5,500 | 550 | 554 | 434 | 99 | 127 |
| U. S. | 1,311,250 | 44,670 | 46,879 | 1/39,644 | 95 | 113 |

1/ Average of 5-year totals.

BARLEY: Suggested State Goals for 1947

| State | Suggested 1947 Goal | | Acreage (Planted) | | % Acreage Goal is of: | |
|---------|---------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------|
| | Production | Acreage | 1946 | 1937-41 | 1946 | 1937-41 |
| | (Bushels) | (Planted) | Indicated | Average | Indicated | Average |
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Percent | Percent |
| Maine | 112 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 100 | 100 |
| Vt. | 108 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 100 | 67 |
| N. V. | 2,400 | 100 | 103 | 142 | 97 | 70 |
| N. J. | 175 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 100 | 117 |
| Pa. | 2,940 | 105 | 96 | 107 | 109 | 98 |
| Ohio | 500 | 20 | 19 | 29 | 105 | 69 |
| Ind. | 960 | 40 | 26 | 41 | 154 | 98 |
| Ill. | 840 | 35 | 31 | 136 | 113 | 26 |
| Mich. | 4,760 | 170 | 138 | 206 | 123 | 83 |
| Wis. | 4,200 | 140 | 119 | 731 | 118 | 19 |
| Minn. | 26,000 | 1,000 | 760 | 1,964 | 132 | 51 |
| Iowa | 375 | 15 | 16 | 421 | 94 | 4 |
| Mo. | 1,200 | 75 | 65 | 199 | 115 | 38 |
| S. Dak. | 30,600 | 1,800 | 1,491 | 1,830 | 121 | 98 |
| Nebr. | 11,200 | 700 | 639 | 1,396 | 110 | 50 |
| Del. | 406 | 14 | 11 | 3 | 127 | 467 |
| Md. | 2,146 | 74 | 73 | 59 | 101 | 125 |
| Va. | 2,000 | 80 | 73 | 68 | 110 | 118 |
| W. Va. | 300 | 12 | 7 | 9 | 171 | 133 |
| N. C. | 1,007 | 53 | 40 | 17 | 132 | 312 |
| Ky. | 1,800 | 100 | 70 | 65 | 143 | 154 |
| Tenn. | 2,080 | 130 | 105 | 61 | 124 | 213 |
| S. C. | 240 | 15 | 12 | 8 | 125 | 188 |
| Ga. | 144 | 8 | 8 | 1/3 | 100 | 267 |
| Ala. | 84 | 7 | 8 | --- | 88 | --- |
| Miss. | 418 | 22 | 7 | --- | 314 | --- |
| Ark. | 210 | 15 | 9 | 11 | 167 | 136 |
| Okla. | 1,500 | 100 | 118 | 432 | 85 | 23 |
| Tex. | 4,368 | 312 | 250 | 275 | 125 | 113 |
| N. Dak. | 54,540 | 2,700 | 2,403 | 1,859 | 112 | 145 |
| Kans. | 10,200 | 850 | 368 | 982 | 231 | 87 |
| Mont. | 20,700 | 900 | 747 | 190 | 120 | 474 |
| Idaho | 9,120 | 285 | 303 | 233 | 94 | 122 |
| Wyo. | 3,220 | 140 | 129 | 91 | 109 | 154 |
| Colo. | 18,000 | 1,000 | 674 | 625 | 148 | 160 |
| N. Mex. | 760 | 40 | 35 | 17 | 114 | 235 |
| Ariz. | 2,560 | 160 | 161 | 69 | 99 | 232 |
| Utah | 6,519 | 159 | 132 | 100 | 120 | 159 |
| Nev. | 840 | 24 | 24 | 15 | 100 | 160 |
| Wash. | 4,050 | 135 | 126 | 131 | 107 | 103 |
| Oregon | 6,250 | 250 | 232 | 219 | 108 | 114 |
| Calif. | 37,800 | 1,800 | 1,870 | 1,530 | 96 | 118 |
| U. S. | 277,632 | 13,600 | 11,513 | 1/14,291 | 118 | 95 |

1/ Three-year average.

2/ Average of 5-year totals.

SORGHUMS (except sirup): Suggested State Goals For 1947

| State | 1947 Suggested Goals | 1946 Indicated | 1937-41 Average | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Thousand Planted Acres | | | | | | |
| Ind. | 4 | 4 | 10 | 18 | 7 | 5 |
| Ill. | 6 | 6 | 25 | 13 | 9 | 6 |
| Wis. | 1 | -- | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Minn. | 6 | 7 | 41 | 17 | 12 | 8 |
| Iowa | 10 | 8 | 90 | 38 | 26 | 14 |
| Mo. | 250 | 214 | 392 | 274 | 266 | 231 |
| S. Dak. | 600 | 305 | 1,068 | 739 | 606 | 436 |
| Nebr. | 403 | 414 | 1,407 | 662 | 704 | 505 |
| Va. | 12 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| N. C. | 13 | 12 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 13 |
| Ky. | 24 | 24 | 32 | 26 | 25 | 27 |
| Tenn. | 42 | 39 | 46 | 41 | 47 | 42 |
| S. C. | 25 | 18 | 17 | 20 | 20 | 19 |
| Ga. | 40 | 40 | 41 | 38 | 34 | 42 |
| Ala. | 86 | 50 | 33 | 32 | 39 | 42 |
| Miss. | 54 | 42 | 35 | 35 | 51 | 53 |
| Ark. | 100 | 96 | 118 | 108 | 89 | 97 |
| La. | 15 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 15 | 13 |
| Okla. | 1,900 | 1,821 | 1,958 | 2,372 | 2,210 | 1,839 |
| Tex. | 7,430 | 7,775 | 6,557 | 7,948 | 8,303 | 7,829 |
| N. Dak. | 50 | 41 | 143 | 95 | 58 | 48 |
| Kans. | 3,450 | 2,991 | 3,371 | 3,486 | 3,844 | 3,052 |
| Mont. | 4 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| Wyo. | 15 | 11 | 26 | 13 | 16 | 12 |
| Colo. | 700 | 584 | 903 | 630 | 747 | 687 |
| N. Mex. | 550 | 350 | 520 | 505 | 631 | 467 |
| Ariz. | 70 | 73 | 41 | 54 | 86 | 68 |
| Calif. | 140 | 110 | 145 | 128 | 115 | 98 |
| U. S. | 16,000 | 15,058 | 1/17,071 | 17,325 | 17,986 | 15,666 |

1/ Average of 5-year totals.

SORGHUMS (for grain): Suggested State Goals For 1947

| State | Suggested 1947 Goal Production: Acreage (Bushels): | Acreage (Harvested): 1946 : 1937-41 Indicated: Average | % Acreage Goal is of: 1946 : 1937-41 Indicated : Average | | | |
|---------|--|--|--|----------|---------|---------|
| | Thousand | Thousand | Thousand | Thousand | Percent | Percent |
| Ill. | 27 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 100 | 50 |
| Iowa | 21 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 100 | 20 |
| Mo. | 1,330 | 70 | 45 | 68 | 156 | 103 |
| S. Dak. | 1,300 | 100 | 52 | 138 | 192 | 72 |
| Nebr. | 1,875 | 125 | 39 | 244 | 321 | 51 |
| N. C. | 52 | 2 | 1 | -- | 200 | -- |
| Ala. | 800 | 50 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ark. | 155 | 10 | 13 | 12 | 77 | 83 |
| La. | 51 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 300 | 150 |
| Okla. | 9,375 | 750 | 599 | 767 | 125 | 98 |
| Tex. | 75,448 | 4,450 | 3,662 | 2,338 | 122 | 190 |
| N. Dak. | 12 | 1 | 1 | -- | 100 | -- |
| Kans. | 18,600 | 1,200 | 1,036 | 1,210 | 116 | 99 |
| Colo. | 4,200 | 300 | 150 | 158 | 200 | 190 |
| N. Mex. | 3,250 | 250 | 75 | 196 | 333 | 128 |
| Ariz. | 1,824 | 57 | 58 | 26 | 98 | 219 |
| Calif. | 4,680 | 130 | 107 | 142 | 121 | 92 |
| U. S. | 123,000 | 7,500 | 5,841 | 5,308 | 128 | 141 |

OILCROPS

Summary: The requirement for soybean oil in 1947-48 to meet unrestricted demand at support levels is estimated at 1,500 million pounds, equivalent to 166 million bushels of soybeans for crushing and export. Other requirements for soybeans would bring the total requirement to about 211 million bushels. Total requirements for peanuts are estimated at 890,000 tons, farmers' stock, with edible requirements about 4.5 percent less than in 1945.

Unrestricted demand for all drying oils in 1947-48 is estimated at 1,150 million pounds, which would be second only to the record consumption in 1941. Of this total, approximately 61 percent would be linseed oil compared with 67 percent linseed oil in 1935-39. A total crush of 35 million bushels of flaxseed would be needed, or a total new supply of 41 million gross bushels, including an allowance for seed and loss. A domestic flaxseed production of 40 million bushels will be needed.

The suggested goal for soybeans is 211 million bushels from 11,300,000 acres harvested for beans. The suggested goal for peanuts is 890,000 tons, farmers' stock, from 2,750,000 acres picked and threshed. The suggested goal for flaxseed is 40 million bushels from 5 million planted acres.

Production capacity for oilcrops is in excess of the goals suggested.

No serious labor, equipment, or marketing problems are anticipated in meeting the goals suggested.

SoybeansRequirements and Supplies:

1. Population, including military, 143.8 million.
2. National income about 160 billion dollars.
3. Demand for edible fat at October 1, 1946 prices, at least 50 pounds per capita or 34 pounds per capita excluding butter. This would mean a total domestic demand, excluding butter, of at least 4,890 million pounds of refined edible oils and fats.
4. Exports and shipments of edible fats and oils of about 400 million pounds.
5. Non-food uses of edible oils, including refining foots and loss, 360 million pounds.
6. A minimum increase of 100 million in working stocks.
7. Total requirements for edible fats and oils, excluding butter:

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Domestic consumption, refined | 4,390 |
| Exports and shipments | 400 |
| Non-food uses, foots and loss | 360 |
| Increase in working stocks | 100 |
| Total | 5,750 mil. lb. |

8. Prospective supplies:

- (1) Imported oils used in edible products,
-
- 1947-48 with comparisons

| Calendar year | | | | : |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Average | : | : | : | 1947-48 |
| 1937-41 | : | 1944 | : | 1945 |
| Million | Million | Million | Million | probable |
| pounds | pounds | pounds | pounds | |
| 513 | 122 | 83 | 300 | |

- (2) Domestic production 1947-48 with comparisons

| Item | : Calendar : | | Crop year | | |
|--|--------------|----------|---------------------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| | : year : | | : 1945-46 : | | |
| | : average : | | : 1944-45 : (partly :1946-47 :1947-48 | | |
| | : 1937-41 : | | : estimated): (forecast): | | |
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. |
| Lard..... | 1,964 | 2,222 | 2,150 | 2,050 | 2,200 |
| Edible tallow and edible oils ex- cept soybean oil.... | 1,933 | 1,844 | 1,430 | 1,500 | 1,750 |
| Soybean oil..... | 419 | 1,340 | 1,380 | 1,300 | 1,500 ^{1/} |
| Total..... | 4,316 | 5,406 | 4,960 | 4,850 | 5,450 |

Compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census and USDA.

^{1/} Balance required to provide total domestic production of 5,450 million pounds, assuming stocks would be 100 million pounds more at end of crop year than at the beginning.

9. Requirements for crude soybean oil in 1947-48, on the basis of the above estimates, would total 1,500 million pounds, the difference between estimated total requirements for edible fats and oils other than butter (5,750 million pounds) and the sum of probable imports and production of edible fats and oils, excluding soybean oil.

Suggested goal: The suggested goal is 11,300,000 acres of soybeans for beans. This goal is about 500,000 acres larger than the highest acreage achieved to date. However, in view of the extremely favorable price ratio of soybeans to competing crops now in effect and anticipated for next spring, it is likely that the goals will be reached.

With an assumed yield of 18.7 bushels per acre, this acreage would produce about 211 million bushels of soybeans. Allowing 45 million bushels for use as seed, feed, full-fat flour, other food uses, and loss, the remaining 166 million bushels would produce approximately 1,500 million pounds of soybean oil. A yield of about 9 pounds of soybean oil per bushel is assumed. This is slightly above the average yield for the past few years when a much larger percentage of the crop was crushed in less efficient mills than is probable in 1947-48.

Support price: It is recommended that prices be supported at the same levels as for the 1946 crop, or 90 percent of the comparable price on October 1, 1947, if higher.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS: Suggested State Goals for 1947

| State | Suggested 1947 Goal (Bushels) Thousands | Acreage (Harvested) Thousands | 1946 Indicated Thousands | 1937-41 Average Thousands | % 1947 Goal is of: 1946 Indicated Percent | 1937-41 Average Percent |
|---------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| N. Y. | 87 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 100 | 67 |
| N. J. | 146 | 10 | 9 | $\frac{1}{6}$ | 111 | 167 |
| Penn. | 480 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 150 | 300 |
| Ohio | 26,000 | 1,300 | 951 | 439 | 137 | 296 |
| Ind. | 26,825 | 1,450 | 1,290 | 618 | 112 | 235 |
| Ill. | 79,550 | 3,700 | 3,154 | 1,803 | 117 | 205 |
| Mich. | 1,875 | 125 | 106 | 55 | 118 | 227 |
| Wisc. | 775 | 50 | 28 | 16 | 179 | 313 |
| Minn. | 3,550 | 570 | 584 | 37 | 98 | 1,541 |
| Iowa | 40,000 | 2,000 | 1,562 | 549 | 128 | 364 |
| Mo. | 10,500 | 700 | 649 | 101 | 108 | 693 |
| S. Dak. | 390 | 30 | 24 | $\frac{2}{2}$ | 125 | 1,500 |
| Nebr. | 280 | 20 | 14 | $\frac{1}{7}$ | 143 | 286 |
| Del. | 468 | 36 | 36 | 24 | 100 | 150 |
| Md. | 416 | 32 | 31 | 15 | 103 | 213 |
| Va. | 1,260 | 90 | 80 | 42 | 112 | 214 |
| W. Va. | 25 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 100 | 200 |
| N. C. | 2,750 | 250 | 200 | 161 | 125 | 155 |
| Ky. | 910 | 70 | 61 | 24 | 115 | 292 |
| Tenn. | 1,120 | 80 | 80 | 20 | 100 | 400 |
| S. C. | 70 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 100 | 100 |
| Ga. | 65 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 100 | 67 |
| Ala. | 180 | 30 | 20 | 13 | 150 | 231 |
| Miss. | 1,020 | 35 | 64 | 39 | 133 | 218 |
| Ark. | 4,030 | 310 | 231 | 71 | 134 | 437 |
| La. | 438 | 35 | 26 | 15 | 135 | 233 |
| Okla. | 70 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 91 | 500 |
| Texas | 16 | 2 | -- | 3 | --- | 67 |
| N. Dak. | 144 | 12 | 9 | -- | 133 | --- |
| Kan. | 2,695 | 245 | 209 | 19 | 117 | 1,289 |
| U. S. | 211,135 | 11,300 | 9,477 | 4,121 | 119 | 274 |

 $\frac{1}{4}$ -year average. $\frac{2}{2}$ -year average.

Peanuts

Requirements: For the crop years of 1943, 1944 and 1945, an average of 675,000 tons of farmers stock peanuts were cleaned and shelled for edible consumption. From the 1947 production it is estimated that approximately 650,000 tons of farmers stock peanuts will be needed for cleaning and shelling at or above the support price level. This amount is approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent less than the cleaned and shelled peanuts consumed from the 1945 crop.

The requirement for feed, seed and local use from the 1947 crop will be about 200,000 tons compared with the average of 210,000 tons for the past five years. The yield and quality of peanuts are largely determined by weather conditions during the growing and harvesting period. However, it is estimated that 40,000 tons (average 1943, 1944 and 1945) of damaged farmers stock peanuts will be marketed and will be suitable only for crushing because of low quality. For all purposes, a total of 890,000 tons of farmers stock peanuts will be needed from the 1947 production.

In addition to the estimate of 24 million pounds of oil obtained from crushing low quality farmers stock peanuts, approximately 10 million pounds of oil will be produced from low-grade peanuts resulting from shelling operations.

| <u>Production</u> <u>Farmers Stock</u> <u>Tons</u> | <u>Disposition</u> |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 650,000 | Shelling and Cleaning |
| 200,000 | Seed, Feed and Local use |
| 40,000 | Low grades suitable only for crushing |
| <u>890,000</u> | <u>Total production</u> |

Suggested goals: A national goal of 2,750,000 acres picked and threshed is recommended for the 1947 crop of peanuts. This suggested goal is 250,000 acres more than the 1946 goal but it is 396,000 acres less than the indicated picked and threshed acreage for the 1946 crop. Based on a five-year average yield of 650 pounds per acre, this goal will produce 890,000 tons of farmers stock peanuts.

Support price: The support price for the 1947 crop of peanuts will be 90 percent of parity as of July 15, 1947 (the beginning of the marketing year). It is anticipated that the price support program for 1947 will be operated similar to the 1946 program.

| | : Acreage | | : Acreage | | : Acreage | | |
|--------|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------|-----------|
| | : Suggested 1947 Goal: | | : Picked and Threshed: | | : % 1947 Goal is of: | | : Goal |
| State: | : Acreage | | : Acreage | | : Acreage | | : Acreage |
| | : Production: | | : (Picked &: 1946 | | : 1937-41 | | : grown |
| | : (Pounds) | | : Threshed): | | : Indicated: Average | | : alone) |
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Percent | Percent | Thousands |
| Va. | 172,670 | 155 | 161 | 145 | 96.3 | 106.9 | 160 |
| N. C. | 292,410 | 270 | 296 | 241 | 91.2 | 112.0 | 285 |
| Tenn. | 4,620 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 100.0 | 85.7 | 9 |
| S. C. | 19,371 | 33 | 34 | 17 | 97.1 | 194.1 | 43 |
| Ga. | 579,150 | 891 | 1,058 | 624 | 84.2 | 142.3 | 1,081 |
| Fla. | 63,800 | 100 | 100 | 32 | 100.0 | 122.0 | 235 |
| Ala. | 280,478 | 418 | 438 | 296 | 95.4 | 141.2 | 613 |
| Miss. | 10,582 | 22 | 24 | 27 | 91.7 | 81.5 | 37 |
| Ark. | 3,810 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 100.0 | 52.6 | 40 |
| La. | 2,112 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 85.7 | 60.0 | 26 |
| Okla. | 74,290 | 170 | 248 | 59 | 68.6 | 283.1 | 215 |
| Tex. | 280,386 | 666 | 764 | 291 | 87.2 | 228.9 | 753 |
| Other | 3,000 | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 |
| U. S. | 1,786,679 | 2,750 | 3,146 | 1,818 | 37.4 | 151.3 | 13,500 |

Flaxseed

1947-48 Requirements: U. S. requirements for linseed oil in 1947-48, with unrestricted use, are estimated at about 700 million pounds, equivalent to 36.4 million bushels of flaxseed for crushing. Total drying oil requirements are estimated at 1150 million pounds, second only to the very large use in 1941, a year of heavy wartime construction, and which reached a peak of 1176 million pounds. During the years 1944 and 1945 we had increased direct military use but greatly restricted civilian use and, as a consequence, the total utilization of all drying oils declined to about one billion pounds. The direct military use has fallen off sharply but building activity, particularly for the new housing program, and greatly increased civilian industrial production are expected to be at high levels in 1947-48. Increased supplies of tung and other oils will, however, tend to limit the amount of linseed oil needed. The requirement of linseed oil is set at approximately 61 percent of the total compared with approximately 64 percent of the total for all drying oils during 1935-39.

Domestic Utilization of Drying Oils 1935-45 and
Estimated Requirements Calendar Year 1947

(In million pounds)

| Items | 1935-39 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | Estimated 1947 |
|--------------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|
| Linseed | 519 | 590 | 816 | 832 | 783 | 702 | 652 | 700 |
| Tung ^{1/} | 118 | 67 | 69 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 21 | 95 |
| Perilla | 59 | 20 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 2/ | 2/ | 5 |
| Fish oils | 76 | 80 | 111 | 77 | 71 | 120 | 137 | 130 |
| Soybean oil | 20 | 54 | 73 | 55 | 51 | 50 | 60 | 100 |
| Castor oil | 8 | 39 | 67 | 82 | 43 | 118 | 98 | 100 |
| Oiticica oil | 7 | 15 | 27 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 19 | 20 |
| Others | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | -- |
| TOTAL | 811 | 868 | 1,176 | 1,075 | 962 | 1,012 | 988 | 1,150 |

NOTE: Total domestic disappearance of linseed, tung, perilla, and oiticica oils; reported factory consumption (Bureau of Census) in drying oil products and other industrial uses, excluding soap, for other oils.

^{1/} Re-exports were subtracted from total disappearance to arrive at domestic disappearance.

^{2/} Less than 500,000 pounds.

The indicated requirement of about 700 million pounds of linseed oil will require 36.4 million bushels of flaxseed for crushing or a total of 41 million gross bushels including allowance for seed and loss. The suggested goal of 5 million acres will produce about 40 million bushels of flaxseed. We can be certain of importing at least one million bushels from Canada, Mexico, and Uruguay and any other quantities imported can be used to build up or to restore inventories which otherwise would continue at extremely low levels.

Support price: It has been announced that the 1947 crop will be supported at a price equivalent to \$4.00 per bushel, Minneapolis basis.

FLAXSEED: Suggested State Goals for 1947

| State | Suggested 1947 goal | | Acreage (planted) | | % Acreage Goal is of: | |
|---------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| | Production (Bushels) | Acreage (Planted) | 1946 Indicated | 1937-41 Average | 1946 Indicated | 1937-41 Average |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Percent | Percent |
| Ill. | 41.1 | 3 | 2 | 1/ 18 | 150 | 17 |
| Mich. | 60.9 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 100 | 88 |
| Wisc. | 112.0 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 200 | 125 |
| Minn. | 14,850.0 | 1,500 | 921 | 1,053 | 163 | 142 |
| Iowa | 1,830.0 | 150 | 50 | 123 | 300 | 117 |
| Mo. | 57.0 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 200 | 200 |
| S. Dak. | 4,235.0 | 550 | 393 | 171 | 140 | 322 |
| Nebr. | 16.2 | 2 | 2 | 2/ 2 | 100 | 100 |
| Okla. | 114.0 | 20 | 4 | 10 | 500 | 200 |
| Texas* | 864.0 | 120 | 84 | 3/ 33 | 143 | 364 |
| N. Dak. | 12,710.0 | 2,050 | 918 | 564 | 223 | 363 |
| Kans. | 1,085.0 | 175 | 120 | 107 | 146 | 164 |
| Mont. | 898.8 | 214 | 74 | 91 | 289 | 235 |
| Idaho | --- | --- | --- | .6 | --- | --- |
| Wyo. | 5.2 | 2 | 1 | - | 200 | --- |
| Ariz.* | 525.0 | 25 | 14 | 3/ 11 | 179 | 227 |
| Wash. | 10.7 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 100 | 17 |
| Oreg. | 10.2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 100 | 25 |
| Calif.* | 2,640.0 | 160 | 106 | 111 | 151 | 144 |
| U. S. | 40,065.1 | 5,000 | 2,708 | 4/ 2,307 | 185 | 217 |

1/1940-41 Average

2/1938-41 Average

3/1939-41 Average

4/Average of 5-year totals.

*Acreage goals previously announced

COTTON

Requirements and market outlook: The requirements for American cotton, 1947-48 are estimated at approximately 12 million running bales. This figure is the same as the estimated disappearance (domestic consumption plus exports) for that season. It is based on the conclusion that the estimated domestic carry-over of cotton on August 1, 1947, will be at a reasonable level in relation to probable disappearance and that no appreciable increase or decrease in the carry-over on August 1, 1948, seems desirable. It is based on the following:

(1) That domestic consumption in 1947-48 will total around 8-1/2 million running bales as compared with an estimated consumption of about 9-1/2 million bales in 1946-47 and actual consumption of 9.2 million bales in 1945-46. Domestic mills in August 1946 were operating at an annual rate of about 10.0 million bales, and it is expected that the rate of consumption will average near this level for at least a few months but toward the end of the season probably will be somewhat lower. It appears that there are still important unfilled requirements for cotton goods to supply current domestic and foreign needs and to further replenish stocks of textiles in channels of distribution. The limited available data indicate, however, that stocks of cotton and other textiles have increased quite materially since VJ-Day, during which time large numbers of spindles and looms have been converted from military to civilian goods. In June, the last month for which data are available, department store sales of piece goods, womens' apparel and accessories, and mens' and boys' wear were from 99 to 120 percent higher than 1941. This compares with an estimated increase of some 60 percent in the level of disposable income of consumers for the second quarter of 1946 compared with 1941. The high rate of the dollar volume of sales of textiles in relation to disposable income (compared with 1941) prevailing in the second quarter of this year, together with recent sharp increases in textile prices, particularly cotton textiles, and the prospects for a substantial shifting in consumers' expenditures from textiles to durables (such as automobiles, household appliances, and home construction) as the latter become available in greater quantities, have important bearings on the probable domestic consumption in the months ahead. It seems quite probable that within the next 8 or 10 months these factors may eliminate the gap now existing between the supply of and the demand for textiles. After this occurs and inventories have been built up, it is reasonable to expect that, with no change in the level of industrial activity and consumer purchasing power, a decline in cotton consumption would occur as current textile production would then no longer need to exceed the purchases being made to replace items worn out or discarded.

(2) That United States exports in 1947-48 may approximate 3-1/2 million running bales compared with the estimated exports of about 3 million bales in 1946-47. At the present time, the registered sales of private export merchants, the incompleting deliveries to UNRRA, and the unfilled requirements in the current military government programs aggregate about 2 million bales. Further sales and requirements for programs for countries under military occupation should add another million bales to the probable 1946-47 exports. The quantity of raw cotton exported in 1947-48 will depend largely upon the supply of foreign cotton and the available dollar exchange in cotton importing countries. If in 1947-48 the world supply of raw cotton should appear to be smaller in relation to demand than at present, it is likely that importing countries will tend to maintain or build up their stocks. If, however, it appears that the 1947-48 production will exceed consumption, it is likely that the chief consuming countries will, insofar as possible, draw on such stocks as they may have on hand. Exports from the United States in either case will depend to a large degree on the supply of dollar exchange or credits available to importing countries, but under the most favorable conditions it is not likely that United States exports in 1947-48 will exceed 3-1/2 million bales. Even though cotton consumption in foreign countries is expected to be considerably higher during the current season than in the 1945-46 season, a smaller

volume of exports is expected due to (a) the discontinuance of lend-lease, (b) reduced UNRRA shipments, (c) comparatively large stocks of American cotton on August 1, 1946, in a number of the major importing countries, (d) the more favorable prices of foreign cotton relative to prices of American cotton, and (e) increased shipping facilities for moving the large supplies of cotton on hand in most important foreign exporting countries.

Even though world stocks of foreign cotton are expected to be reduced during the current season, they will probably still be much larger than in prewar years. Furthermore, foreign production will probably increase in 1947-48. Nevertheless, it is not unlikely that further improvement in general economic conditions will have occurred in the important cotton importing countries so that the world cotton import requirements in 1947-48 will be larger than in 1946-47. This and prospects that foreign stocks of American cotton will be smaller on August 1, 1947, than a year earlier provide a reasonable basis for expecting some increase in United States exports in 1947-48.

(3) That the quality requirements of both domestic and foreign mills in 1947-48 will be largely for grades Strict Low Middling and better; also that there is likely to be a strong price incentive to produce Strict Low Middling and better cotton. Consequently, that it would be desirable for farmers to use more care in harvesting the 1947 crop than was exercised during the war years. Even with favorable weather and more careful hand picking the gathering of an increased proportion of the crop with mechanical pickers will tend to reduce the proportion of the higher grades in the 1947 crop. A shift to the production of grades comparable with those from the pre-war crops would provide domestic mills with more desirable cotton, strengthen American cotton's competitive position with foreign growths and synthetic fibers, and help to avoid the accumulation of a surplus of low-grade cotton in the carry-over.

As to staple length the bulk of the requirements for 1947-48 are likely to continue to be for the lengths 15/16" through 1-3/32". Current price discounts on short staples (shorter than 15/16") are comparatively wide. Current premiums on long staple cotton (1-1/8" and longer) are relatively narrow, reflecting a smaller demand for these lengths than for cotton of medium staple lengths (15/16" through 1-3/32"). Of the medium staple lengths, it appears that requirements will be greatest in the lengths 1" and 1-1/32".

The 1946 carry-over figures indicate proportionate to 1945 (1) an increase in Strict Middling and higher grade cotton; (2) a little more Middling; (3) less Strict Low Middling and Low Middling; (4) more Strict Good Ordinary and Good Ordinary; and (5) less colored cotton. The grade index of the 1946 carry-over was a little less than the previous record low in 1945. There is this difference, however, a substantial part of the lowest grades in the 1946 carry-over was ear-marked for export to Japan and Germany which means that a substantial part of the lowest grade cotton in the 1946 carry-over will be exported in the first few months of the season. The staple length of the 1946 carry-over averaged longer than for any other year on record. The proportion of 29/32" and shorter cotton was down sharply from a year earlier; 15/16" and 31/32" was down slightly; and that of 1" and longer cotton was substantially higher. Stocks of important grade and staple categories were smaller in 1946 than in 1945, reflecting the substantial reduction in the total carry-over.

Early season ginnings from the 1946 crop were substantially longer in staple and higher in grade than a year earlier. The grade of the crop, however, will depend to a considerable extent upon the weather during the remainder of the harvesting season.

The disappearance (consumption and exports) of cotton by qualities in 1946-47 cannot be accurately forecast at this early date. It is worth noting, however, that the wide discounts on low grades and the substantial volume of these grades that is certain to be exported will tend to reduce further the surplus of these qualities.

Production adjustments (capacity): The 21.1 million acres of cotton suggested by the State Production Adjustment Committees for 1947 is about 2.8 million acres more than the acreage in cultivation July 1, 1946, but is about 5 million less than the average acreage during the prewar period 1937-41.

A production of approximately 12 million bales (500 pounds gross weight) would result from the suggested acreage and per acre yields (268 pounds) that were indicated by the State Committees. This yield represents a weighted average of State yields that might be expected in 1947 assuming average weather. This is about 20 pounds above the indicated yield for 1946 but is considerably below the yield in 1944.

Most of the Committees in the major cotton producing States suggested some increase in cotton acreage in 1947 compared with 1946. The largest increases were indicated in Texas and Arkansas where the acreages in 1945 and 1946 were lowered by unfavorable weather at planting time; in North Carolina where a possible reduction in tobacco acreage in 1947 will release labor and land for increased cotton production; and in Georgia and Alabama where the relatively favorable cotton-price situation might result in cotton regaining some of the acreage lost to peanuts during the war. However, the acreages suggested by each of these States was considerably below the average acreage during the prewar period 1937-41.

Little change was suggested for the irrigated areas of California, New Mexico, and Arizona.. In view of the prospective cotton outlook and the lower water requirements for cotton, the California Committee indicated that the acreage actually planted in 1947 might exceed their suggestions. The continued need for sugar beets and feed crops was the reason given for not suggesting a larger acreage of cotton.

In general, the relatively favorable position of cotton compared with previous years accounts for the suggested increases in acreage in 1947. The carry-over of American cotton on August 1, 1947, likely will be the smallest in more than a decade. Present prices coupled with existing price support legislation make the planting of cotton appear attractive in the major cotton producing areas for 1947. The supply of labor on farms in the spring of 1947 and the prospective supply at harvest time perhaps will be the most important single factor in determining the acreage planted in 1947. A shortage of labor coupled with unfavorable weather at harvest time caused a considerable amount of cotton to be left in the field unharvested in 1945, even though total production was low. A repetition of this situation in 1946 would tend to hold the increase down in 1947. Although a few mechanical cotton pickers, flame cultivators, and other labor saving devices are being used by farmers in 1946, it is not expected that a sufficient number of these machines will be available for use in 1947 to affect materially the total man labor needs in planting and harvesting the 1947 crop. The prospects of little increase in the supply of commercial fertilizer in the South may be a restraining influence on acreage as well as a factor in yields and total production.

Recommended goal (national with suggested State goals): The suggested 1947 goal is 23,000,000 acres, which at average yield per acre of 263 pounds would produce approximately 12,554,000 bales of 500 pounds or the equivalent of approximately 12,200,000 running bales. This compares with a planted acreage of 18,316,000 indicated for 1946, and a 1947 acreage of 21,119,000 suggested by the State Production Adjustment Committees in reports prepared during July and August 1946. It is believed that if a "capacity" study were made at this time the "production capacity" would be larger than that indicated by the State Committees.

With average yields per acre and normal weather conditions for harvesting the suggested acreage goal should approximately meet requirements for 1947-48. Cotton in the 1947 carry-over is expected to be higher in grade than that for other recent years. The acreage goal should be considered as a guide to a desirable production level for cotton in a balanced production pattern.

The bulk of the 1947 acreage is likely to be planted to cotton varieties producing medium staples 15/16" through 1-3/32" and requirements are largest for these lengths. A large increase in the plantings of varieties producing staples shorter than 15/16" might result in a surplus of these qualities. Premiums for long staple cotton have narrowed considerably since VJ-Day.

To achieve an improvement in the grade distribution of the 1947 crop over that for other recent crops will necessitate more care in harvesting than has been exercised in recent years or very favorable weather at harvest time.

The fact that requirements for some grades may not be produced on the suggested acreage goals is not of sufficient importance to justify an increase in the goal above 23,000,000 acres. It is nevertheless important to strive to bring the quality of the cotton crop more nearly in line with requirements in order to improve the competitive position of cotton with synthetic fibers and foreign growths.

No separate goal is suggested for American-Egyptian cotton.

Labor, production supplies and marketing facilities: Labor. It is expected that labor for producing the recommended cotton goal acreage in 1947 will be generally adequate. With a crop this size, however, it appears evident that some areas will experience difficulty in obtaining as much labor as will be needed in the peak periods of chopping and picking. The greatest difficulties are likely to occur in those areas where farmers are more dependent upon hired seasonal and migratory workers. Although there are expected to be more mechanical choppers and pickers available in 1947, the additional numbers are not likely to materially reduce the need for labor to chop and pick the crop. Producers, as well as the agencies responsible for farm labor, should anticipate the needs of the areas dependent upon seasonal workers and work out plans for obtaining required people in advance of the chopping and picking seasons.

Fertilizer: In 1946, about 1,479,631 tons of commercial fertilizer were used on cotton. This quantity was practically the same as the average annual consumption during the period 1935-44, but reflects the continuation of the upward trend in the percentage of acreage fertilized and the rate of application per acre. About 48 percent of the 1946 cotton acreage was fertilized at a rate of 337 pounds per acre as compared with the 10-year (1935-44) average of 41 percent of the acreage fertilized at a rate of 286 pounds per acre.

The prospective supplies of fertilizer materials available for all uses in the year ending June 30, 1947 may be slightly larger than the quantity used during the past year. There will be more nitrogen in solution form and less solid materials for direct application. Imports of Chilean nitrate may be slightly less than in the past year. Supplies of domestically produced synthetic nitrate of soda will be smaller unless more soda ash becomes available. Increased supplies of ammonium nitrate should be available for mixed fertilizers and direct application in the spring of 1947. These expected supplies of materials are about twice as great as the average consumption in the years 1935-39.

Because of the expected increase in the supply of nitrogen solutions, the quantity of mixed fertilizers available for use on cotton in 1947 may be about adequate to meet the needs for the recommended goal acreage, but the tonnage of high potash grades may be smaller than in 1945-46. The quantity of nitrogen materials available for direct application probably will not be sufficient to meet the demands or to maintain the rate of application as high as in recent years. Cotton producers should, therefore, make every effort to obtain the fullest advantage from winter legumes that can be turned under for green manure in the spring of 1947.

Machinery and Equipment: Production of farm machinery, attachments and repair parts for the year beginning July 1, 1946, is expected to be substantially larger than in the preceding year. There will be more tractors, cultivators, and mechanical pickers available in 1947, which will permit further expansion in mechanization of cotton production. The number of mechanical pickers is not expected to meet the demand. Other types of machinery, including tractors, will probably be adequate to handle the recommended acreage goal. More motor trucks will be available and supplies of tires are expected to be ample to meet the needs in 1947.

Insecticides: It is expected that insecticides for use in controlling the cotton boll weevil and other insects will be adequate to take care of the needs on the recommended goal acreage for 1947.

Seed Supplies: Reports from the State seed certification agencies in the cotton States exclusive of the irrigated sections show that 265,318 acres of 1946 crop cotton has been signed up for inspection and registration of certification. This compares with 261,461 acres certified and registered in 1945. In order to have adequate supplies of the best seed possible for planting the 1947 recommended goal acreage, producers in one-variety communities and others who planted good seed in 1946, and who are able to maintain variety pure seed at the gin, must save enough seed to meet planting seed requirements. Good seed from improved varieties is important and producers should begin early to obtain their seed supplies.

Market facilities: Ginning facilities, warehousing space, and compress capacity will be adequate to handle a crop considerably larger than the recommended 1947 goal. Supplies of bagging and ties for bale wrapping should be ample to meet the needs.

It is expected that the acute railroad freight car shortage existing in 1946 will continue into the 1947-48 cotton season. There should, however, be no serious difficulty in moving cotton from farms to gins, compresses and storage warehouses, since 60 to 75 percent of the normal crop has for many years been moved by truck during the harvesting season. The increasing number of trucks and tires will probably accelerate the movement of more cotton by trucks both from the farms to warehouses and from the warehouses to mills and ports.

Support prices (level and method of supporting): The 1946 loan rate on upland cotton is fixed by law at 92.5 percent of the parity price as of August 1, 1946. The 1947 loan rate is fixed at 92.5 percent of parity as of August 1, 1947.

The 1946 loan rate on American-Egyptian cotton is fixed by law at 90 percent of the parity price as of August 1, 1946, and the 1947 loan rate will be 90 percent of the parity price as of August 1, 1947.

Recommendations for goal achievement: Major factors that will affect the achievement of the 1947 cotton goal include the supply of farm labor and wage rates, the supply of commercial fertilizer, farm machinery, and the price of cotton in relation to competing crops.

Assuming that sufficient numbers of farm workers will be available during 1947 and that there will be an improvement in the quality of such labor; that the wage rates and the level of prices of competing crops will show little change from those prevailing in the early fall of 1946; that the necessary amount of fertilizer will be available; and that the production of farm machinery and parts will materially increase; the 1947 cotton acreage goal should readily be achieved.

Additional cotton acreage is likely to be planted, however, if there should be a definite increase in the farm labor supply and should the price of cotton, in relation to other crops improve or remain at present levels. Such an increase in acreage would likely lead to an undesirable increase in stocks. Since the indicated goal may provide more of the low grades and shorter staples of cotton than is needed, efforts should be continued to encourage farmers to produce larger proportions of the desirable grades and staples.

Cotton: Suggested State Goals for 1947

| State | Suggested 1947 goal | | Average (In cult. July 1) | | % Acreage Goal is of: | |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | Production (Bales) | Acreage (In cult. July 1) | 1946 Indicated | 1937-41 Average | 1946 Indicated | 1937-41 Average |
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Percent | Percent |
| Illinois | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 100 | 80 |
| Missouri | 422 | 426 | 310 | 429 | 137 | 99 |
| Virginia | 13 | 20 | 20 | 42 | 100 | 48 |
| N. Carolina | 576 | 790 | 580 | 880 | 136 | 90 |
| S. Carolina | 704 | 1,040 | 950 | 1,344 | 109 | 77 |
| Georgia | 883 | 1,630 | 1,235 | 2,115 | 132 | 77 |
| Florida | 7 | 20 | 23 | 81 | 87 | 25 |
| Kentucky | 14 | 14 | 14 | 18 | 100 | 78 |
| Tennessee | 505 | 646 | 600 | 767 | 108 | 84 |
| Alabama | 1,068 | 1,865 | 1,510 | 2,142 | 124 | 87 |
| Mississippi | 1,881 | 2,695 | 2,420 | 2,770 | 111 | 97 |
| Arkansas | 1,560 | 2,140 | 1,660 | 2,283 | 129 | 94 |
| Louisiana | 613 | 1,070 | 900 | 1,228 | 119 | 87 |
| Kansas | 1/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | --- | -- |
| Oklahoma | 531 | 1,500 | 1,120 | 1,938 | 134 | 77 |
| Texas | 2,996 | 8,460 | 6,350 | 9,560 | 133 | 88 |
| New Mexico | 133 | 130 | 116 | 117 | 112 | 111 |
| Arizona | 158 | 160 | 145 | 233 | 110 | 69 |
| California | 487 | 390 | 359 | 405 | 109 | 96 |
| U. S. | 12,554 3/ | 23,000 | 18,316 | 4/26,358 | 126 | 87 |

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Less than 1,000 acres.

3/ Equivalent to approximately 12.2 million running bales.

4/ Average of 5-year totals.

SUGAR

In establishing minimum 1947 national goals of 1,069,000 acres for sugar beets and 327,000 acres for sugarcane primary consideration was given to the sugar requirement and supply situation for the year beginning October 1, 1947. Probable levels of national income, commodity prices and population, indicate that the consumption requirement for sugar during the year is likely to amount to about 8.2 million tons, raw value, unless there is a material rise in the price of sugar. In addition, it is highly desirable that inventories of sugar, which are expected to be extremely low on October 1, 1947, be increased during the year. Total stocks of sugar in the United States on December 31, 1945 amounted to only 1.4 million tons, as compared with an average of 2.1 million tons on the corresponding dates of 1941 and 1942.

Available information indicates that the production of beet sugar in Europe in 1947 will still be considerably below pre-war, although above the low point reached in 1945. Many factors, including destruction and loss of transportation facilities, motive power, draft animals, fertilizers, farm labor, processing facilities, and scarcity of fuels, retarded the recovery of beet sugar production in Europe for several years after World War I. Similar forces are likely to operate for a number of years following World War II. Consequently, European requirements from the cane sugar producing areas of the world are likely to continue above pre-war. Most of the increase above pre-war levels for the year beginning October 1, 1947 will need to be obtained from Cuba.

However, the amount of sugar which European countries will desire to import from the cane sugar producing areas of the world will depend partly on the trade policies of those countries and on the amount of exchange available to them. Following World War I most European nations increased their tariffs on sugar and established bounty and quota systems to protect their domestic sugar beet industries. If similar policies are followed after World War II the European requirement of imported cane sugar will be somewhat less than otherwise, although sizable imports would still be needed in 1948.

The redevelopment of the sugarcane crop in the Philippines, Java and Formosa is expected to be slow because of war destruction and continuing unsettled conditions. It is not expected that the United States will be able to obtain from the Philippines more than one-third the quantity imported in pre-war years. The estimated requirements and supplies of sugar for the United States for the year beginning October 1, 1947 are:

| | <u>Thousand Tons</u> Raw Value |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| <u>Requirements</u> | |
| For consumption | 8,200 |
| <u>Supplies</u> | |
| Cuba-Production beginning Jan. 1948 | 5,500 |
| Requirements of areas other than U.S. | 2,500 |
| Available to United States | 3,000 |
| Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands- Production beginning Feb. 1948 | 1,100 |
| Hawaii - Calendar year 1948 | 1,000 |
| Philippines-Production beginning Nov. 1947 | 300 |
| Total Offshore | 5,400 |

Supplies (cont'd)

| | <u>Thousand Tons</u> Raw Value |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Beet sugar - Goal for 1947 | 1,900 |
| Cane sugar, continental - goal for 1947. . . | <u>550</u> |
| Total Continental. | 2,450 |
| Total Supplies | 7,850 |
| Deficit. | 350 |

These estimates of requirements and offshore supplies indicate a shortage of supplies of 350,000 tons of sugar, with goals of 1,069,000 acres of sugar beets (equivalent to 1,900,000 tons) and 327 acres of sugarcane (equivalent to 550,000 tons of sugar). Acreages in excess of these goals would be desirable but are beyond the estimated capacity of the industry.

Sugar Beets - The national goal of 1,069,000 acres for sugar beets is slightly above the record of 1,047,000 acres planted in 1942 and is 15 percent above the intended acreage of 1946.

Several factors will aid in obtaining an increased acreage of sugar beets in 1947. The competition with other crops is expected to be less serious than during the war. Additional labor saving machinery, which will reduce the cost of growing and harvesting beets, is expected to be available. More labor will be available. This together with the increased use of labor saving machinery may largely overcome the shortage of labor which was one of the principal causes of the reduced acreage during the war. There are indications that farmers desire to adopt crop rotations, which include increased acreages of sugar beets.

The minimum national goal has been tentatively divided between states as shown in the accompanying table. Any reductions in acreage in certain states, which state committees may make should be offset by increases in other states.

Sugarcane - A minimum goal of 327,000 acres has been established for sugarcane. This acreage, with normal yields, will provide sufficient cane for seed and for sugar production equal to the capacity of the processing facilities.

The goal is 9 per cent above the 1946 acreage. A somewhat greater increase is provided for Florida than for Louisiana because additional processing facilities are expected to be available.

The supply of labor is expected to be reasonably adequate, except perhaps in Florida. Both more labor and an increased supply of labor saving machinery should be available in 1947. There is a possibility of a shortage of labor in Florida, since Florida relied largely on foreign labor during the war, which is not expected to be available in 1947.

Support Price - The Price Support Program for the 1947 crop guarantees growers of sugar beets an average price of \$14.50 per ton -- \$1 per ton higher than for the 1946 crop -- if their processors enter into contracts to be offered by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The program for sugarcane will be announced at a later date.

SUGAR BEETS: Approved State Goals for 1947

| : Suggested 1947 Goal : Acreage (Planted) : % Acreage Goal is of: | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| State | Production | Acreage | 1946 | 1937-41 | 1946 | 1937-41 |
| | (Tons) | (Planted) | Indicated | Average | Indicated | Average |
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Percent | Percent |
| Ohio | 257 | 35 | 29 | 44 | 121 | 80 |
| Ind. | 3 | .5 | - | - | - | - |
| Ill. | 29 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| Mich. | 1050 | 140 | 107 | 112 | 131 | 125 |
| Wis. | 147 | 17 | 15 | - | 113 | - |
| Minn. | 380 | 43 | 40 | - | 108 | - |
| Iowa | 23 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| S. Dak. | 84 | 10 | 8 | - | 125 | - |
| Nebr. | 942 | 80 | 70 | 73 | 114 | 110 |
| Tex. | 8 | 1.5 | - | - | - | - |
| N. Dak. | 185 | 18 | 16 | - | 112 | - |
| Kans. | 80 | 10 | 8 | - | 125 | - |
| Mont. | 980 | 88 | 86 | 77 | 102 | 114 |
| Idaho | 1220 | 95 | 91 | 69 | 104 | 138 |
| Wyo. | 618 | 55 | 41 | 50 | 134 | 110 |
| Colo. | 2430 | 200 | 173 | 153 | 116 | 131 |
| N. Mex. | 2 | .5 | - | - | - | - |
| Utah | 628 | 50 | 46 | 51 | 109 | 98 |
| Nev. | - | .5 | - | - | - | - |
| Wash. | 250 | 17 | 16 | - | 106 | - |
| Oreg. | 299 | 22 | 20 | - | 110 | - |
| Calif. | 2461 | 180 | 157 | 164 | 115 | 110 |
| U. S. | 12076 | 1069 | 1/930 | 2/3/913 | 115 | 117 |

SUGARCANE (For Sugar and Seed): Approved State Goals for 1947

| : 1947 Goal : Acreage (Harvested) : % Acreage Goal | | | | | | |
|--|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| State | Production | Acreage | 1946 | 1937-41 | 1946 | 1937-41 |
| | (Tons) | (Harvested) | Indicated | Average | Indicated | Average |
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Percent | Percent |
| Louisiana | 5,750 | 287 | 264.0 | 265.6 | 109 | 108 |
| Florida | 1,308 | 40 | 34.8 | 25.5 | 115 | 157 |
| U. S. | 7,058 | 327 | 298.8 | 291.1 | 109 | 112 |

1/ Includes 7,000 acres for "other states."

2/ Includes 121,000 acres for "other states."

3/ Average of 5-year totals.

IRISH POTATOES

Requirements and Market Outlook: Potatoes are grown in every State, on a large portion of the farms, and in many home gardens; however, the bulk of production is concentrated on commercial farms more adapted to producing higher yields per acre of above average quality. Total acreage of potatoes has shown a decline, but yields have shown a sharp upward trend resulting in record crops on small acreages. These record crops have been the result, in part, of upward trends in yields on commercial farms and of the shifting of acreage from areas where yields are low to areas where yields are high. In the past 12 years acreage has increased about 40 percent in Maine, 145 percent in California and 60 percent in Idaho. There has been a correspondingly sharp decrease in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and several other States. Shifts in acreage have followed about the same pattern in the early commercial States.

Increases in yield have been so great that the 1946 acreage of only 2,786,000 acres is currently (Oct. 1, 1946) estimated to produce a crop of 471 million bushels, the largest on record. The U. S. average yield is likely to approach 200 bushels per acre within the next five years, which, on present acreage, will produce a crop approximately 40 percent larger than expected requirements.

The Department has already purchased approximately 40 million bushels of surplus potatoes under the 1946-47 price support program. Total surplus removal may amount to approximately 90 million bushels, if the final crop estimate is 471 million bushels.

Principal export markets for potatoes are the nearby countries of Canada, Cuba, Mexico and our possessions. Export demand in 1947 is likely to be small and range between 2 and 4 million bushels. Imports are likely to be considerably higher than normal because of favorable support prices in the United States as compared with cost of production outside the U.S.

Increased consumption due to population increase will be partly offset by the reduced consumption of returning veterans and by the probable large supply of other fresh fruits and vegetables. Supply of these alternate commodities is greatest during the summer and early fall months. Therefore, a surplus of potatoes either from the early States or from the early crop in the late States presents a more serious marketing problem than that caused by a surplus during the winter months. Goals and price support programs of the Department are designed to bring the acreage of potatoes into line with commercial seasonal demand in order that labor, fertilizer, and other production materials and facilities will not be wasted on an acreage in excess of requirements, and that seasonal surpluses which so adversely affect orderly marketing can be reduced or eliminated.

Production Adjustments: With present facilities it is possible for growers to expand potato production materially, even beyond the size of the present record crop. It will be necessary in most of the larger producing States to reduce acreage in order to comply with the 1947 goal of 2,669,800 acres which is 4 percent less than the planted acreage in 1946. The goal for early States, including Long Island and Arizona, is 367,300 acres, 25 percent less than the acreage planted in 1946.

Approved 1947 Goal: The approved goal for all potatoes produced in 1947 is 2,669,800 acres. This will produce 375 million bushels if the assumed goal yields are attained. The guide for early commercial potatoes is 367,300 acres which will produce 67 million bushels if the assumed goal yields are attained.

The goal acreage was allocated to the States on the basis of the 1941-45 five-year simple average of planted acreage. The goals were calculated

separately for the early commercial and the noncommercial acreage in those States having an early commercial acreage. The entire average on Long Island and in Arizona was classed as early commercial. No goal was established at less than 65 percent of the 1946 planted acreage. If the acreage for a State based on the five-year average was equal to or greater than the 1946 planted acreage, they were assigned the 1946 planted acreage plus 25 percent of the difference between the planted acreage and the calculated acreage.

Labor and Production Supplies: Availability of labor, machinery, and fertilizer will be equal to or slightly improved over 1946. Since a reduction in acreage for 1947 will be necessary in most States no material shortage is anticipated. Up to the present time there have been no serious interruptions either in harvesting or in handling the near record 1946 crop. There will be some shortages of storage space for this large crop in some areas; present storage facilities however, are adequate for handling the 1947 goal production.

Market Facilities: Facilities for grading, packing and handling both at country shipping points and in terminal markets will be adequate for the 1947 goal production. Also transportation facilities should be adequate to handle this volume of potatoes. There have been a number of temporary car shortages in handling the large 1946 crop but generally there has been sufficient transportation to supply all available outlets.

Ice is available for only a small portion of the cars shipped from early commercial States east of the Mississippi River. It is recommended that most of the cars of early potatoes shipped after May 1 be initially iced at shipping point. Initial icing costs about 10 cents per hundred-weight of potatoes and it is relatively cheap insurance against decay. Before the carriers and ice companies will agree to furnish such a large quantity of ice it will be necessary to obtain firm commitments from shippers that the ice will be used. Heretofore shippers have elected to use ice only when they consider it necessary due to certain weather conditions, anticipated arrival in poor condition of potatoes harvested from wet fields, or potatoes showing certain field diseases.

Price Support: Only growers who plant within their acreage goals for potatoes will be eligible for price support. Prices will be supported for eligible growers in accordance with requirements of the Steagall Amendment. The price support program, details of which are to be announced later, will be subject to any conditions and changes that subsequent legislation may require.

Recommendation for Goal Achievement: The goal acreage in many States is well below 1946 planted acreage; and obtaining this downward adjustment will not be accomplished easily because alternative crops are not as profitable to the grower as potatoes at support prices. Price support will be available only to those growers who plant within their individual farm goal and extending these benefits only to eligible growers will be a strong force in effectuating this acreage reduction. In order that full advantage of this influence may be felt, it is imperative that all interested Government agencies see that growers are informed of this requirement for price support and encourage growers to plant within their acreage goals.

Problems Involved in Previous Programs

The following tabulation shows the U. S. total potato production and total surplus removal of all types:

| | <u>Production</u> <u>1,000 Bushels</u> | <u>Surplus Removal</u> <u>1,000 Bushels</u> |
|------|---|--|
| 1942 | 370,489 | 93 |
| 1943 | 464,999 | 22,654 |
| 1944 | 383,134 | 3,523 |
| 1945 | 425,131 | 26,820 |
| 1946 | 471,146 | 40,000 |

The 1945 surplus removal figures include 5,750,000 bushel equivalents purchased in dehydrated form. These were Lend-Lease contracts that were up for cancellation, and it would have been necessary to pay a cancellation fee and then ultimately support the price of the additional quantity of fresh potatoes. In the above table, the 1946 estimated production is as of October 1 and the surplus removal figure is as of September 25. If total production remains at 471 million bushels, then total surplus removal from the 1946 crop may amount to 90 million bushels.

The surplus removal figures include direct purchases, starch diversion, export subsidy, dealer agreement and purchase of dehydrated potatoes for Lend-Lease in 1945. Purchases for the armed forces and dehydration under regular supply programs were considered as commercial requirements and not price support. These requirements would have been needed regardless of price support.

The 1946 goal was apportioned to States as State goals, but it was not apportioned further to the counties and to individual growers. It was recommended that growers decrease their acreage by certain percentages so that the State goals would not be exceeded. At that time it appeared that goals would be exceeded in areas where yields are normally well above average.

The 1946 support prices were lowered 20 cents per hundredweight and were later raised 15 cents due to the increase in parity prices, and on October 1 were raised another 5 cents. Practically all of the early crop had been planted before the prices were raised. Since the greatest increase in acreage occurred in these early commercial States it does not appear that the reduction in price effected acreage changes. It appears that a substantial reduction in price, well below 90 percent of parity would be necessary to affect materially the acreage planted.

The most economical method for handling surplus potatoes is diversion in the area of production. Over a period of years starch diversion has been the most economical outlet. All of the starch plants are now located in Maine and Idaho; however, additional outlets will be available in Idaho, Oregon and Colorado for the 1946 crop. The present cost of starch and other types of industrial plants preclude their construction in the early States because of the short processing season. In the late States the removal of cull and other low grades involves a large quantity of potatoes at relatively low support prices, especially on a bulk ungraded basis. Surplus removal during the late spring and summer is most expensive as it often involves grading, sacking and loading on board cars, or bulk loading for shipment to distant processing plants. During normal times the industrial outlet cannot pay freight charges, so the loss would include cost of the commodity, cost of hauling and loading, and a portion of the freight. The acute shortage of grain caused distillers to pay high prices for potatoes in the summer of 1946, and if this outlet had not been available it would have been necessary to have purchased about 100,000 acres of unharvested potatoes and let them rot in the fields.

The greatest increase in 1946 over the recommended goal occurred in the early commercial States, and to a lesser degree in the early crop of the late States (potatoes for harvest from July to early September) which caused an unusually large surplus during the summer months. During the late summer months most of the home garden potatoes are available and

there is a large volume of potatoes produced near the centers of population. Therefore, it has been impossible for these markets to absorb a large volume of potatoes from distant production areas during this period. The State Offices should consider this condition in allocating the goal acreage to the various counties.

Problems and Recommendations for the Late States

Maine: Production in Maine has ranged from 36 to 75 million bushels during the past 12 years. Good storage space in Maine is adequate for only about 60 million bushels. Since 1937 a total of 23 million bushels of potatoes have been diverted to starch plants. Such diversion has assisted in maintaining support prices in all of the New England States, New York and Pennsylvania, and in addition has exerted an indirect effect in all of the Atlantic Coast States and as far west as Indiana for late potatoes marketed after October 1. Diversion to starch in the concentrated area of production is the most economical and dependable outlet for surplus potatoes over a period of years.

The industry in Aroostook County, Maine has been a leader in better grading, in the use of consumer size packages and in promoting a greater consumption of potatoes. Many of the storage houses should be either remodeled or rebuilt for more efficient handling; so that shrinkage can be reduced and that the quality of potatoes marketed late in the season will be improved. There is a great need in all areas for improving the efficiency of grading and handling potatoes after harvest, so that costs may be lowered. Generally the producing areas in Maine, other than Aroostook County should grade more carefully.

It is imperative that only better grades of potatoes should be shipped to distant markets; therefore the industry in Maine, particularly Aroostook County where sales ability is well established and very effective, should continue the work of improving the quality of their potatoes and the grades offered to consumers. The industry has an ideal outlet for cull and low grade potatoes into starch and related products. Capacity of these plants is sufficient to absorb all of the low grades and some surplus.

New England States Except Maine: There has been little improvement in grading and marketing potatoes in this area although the industry in New Hampshire has shown some improvement. The only surplus purchases ever made in New Hampshire and Vermont were from the record crop in 1943. The expansion of Cobbler production in the Connecticut River Valley and Rhode Island for harvest in August and September has been too large for consumptive demand during this period. It is imperative that production of potatoes for market during this period be reduced materially. Grading should be improved, and during years of large crops cull and low grade potatoes should be diverted to livestock feed. Practically all of surplus removal in this area has been confined to Cobblers during the August-September period.

New York: Long Island - Production in this area is almost double the 10-year 1935-44 average. Over 30 percent of the crop is planted to Cobblers for harvest in July, August and September. It has been necessary to purchase a large volume of Cobblers in every marketing season since 1936, as the commercial markets cannot absorb the potatoes during that period. The Cobbler acreage should be sharply reduced.

There is a need for several modern storages on the Island so that markets will not be flooded during the summer and early fall. It probably will be necessary to install mechanical refrigeration to protect the potatoes adequately. The industry does a fairly good job of grading and packaging which should be improved further. Every effort should be made to control and check the further spread of golden nematode.

Upstate - Production is scattered. A few growers and shippers do a fair job of grading. There is need for better grading and for better storage in the more concentrated areas of production. Some growers are improving the quality of their potatoes by better selection of varieties and by planting on land that is better adapted to potato production. Very little price support activity has been necessary in this area.

Pennsylvania: Production is widely scattered over the State. The industry has shown some improvement in grading, packaging in consumer size packages, and merchandising. There should be further improvement in grading. There is need for a few modern storage houses in the more concentrated areas of production. Many of the potatoes are stored in barns and cellars where the temperatures are moderate and shrinkage losses are heavy. Many potato chip manufacturers prefer Russet Rurals. Therefore, in the areas where this variety is adapted, growers should develop a production for this particular outlet

There has been relatively little price support except in Lancaster County where Cobblers are grown for harvesting during August and September. The planting of this variety should be greatly reduced.

West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa: This is a deficit area and practically all of the potatoes are marketed locally. There have been very little price support operations in any of these States. Growers producing potatoes on muck land have improved their marketing practices by washing and better grading. The construction of modern storage houses is recommended in areas where the volume is sufficiently concentrated to justify the expenditure.

Michigan: Production is widely scattered over the State. There has been a sharp downward trend in acreage but production has been fairly well maintained due to shifting of acreage to commercial farms that have better land for potatoes. Commercial producers generally have adopted improved cultural practices and have obtained much higher yields than the noncommercial growers. There is an opportunity for improving the general merchandising program for the State. The industry has made a start in this direction and a more intensive effort by the industry, State and Federal agencies should greatly improve the situation.

Wisconsin: There has been a sharp downward trend in both acreage and production. It is likely that other crops are more attractive in several former potato producing areas. During the last few years growers in new areas have adopted the latest cultural practices thereby producing better quality potatoes and they are doing a fair job of marketing.

Minnesota and North Dakota: The problems and conditions outside the Red River Valley are similar to those in Wisconsin.

Red River Valley - This is a low cost producing area; however, the potatoes are not handled and marketed efficiently. Generally they do a poor job of handling, grading, and marketing. Most of the dealers sack all of the culls and other low grades accumulated in the storage or packing shed, and ship them to terminal markets either as a direct sale or on consignment so long as the shipper is fairly certain that the sale price will cover freight, handling and packing costs. In many instances the grower receives a little or nothing for these culls, yet they compete in the market with the better grades of potatoes from which the grower does receive his income. Last winter when there was an acute car shortage and it was obvious that all of the potatoes from this area could not be marketed in commercial channels, growers and dealers used the limited supply of cars to clean out the warehouses of all cull piles which they claimed were in the way of packing house operations. At the end of the season many cars of field run potatoes were shipped to alcohol plants.

Last season potatoes from competing areas sold at prices considerably above support while it remained difficult for growers and shippers in the Red River Valley to obtain support prices. The potatoes are generally discolored as they are grown on heavy soil. Mid-Western consumers prefer clean washed potatoes; to stimulate consumption, the appearance of many lots of Red River Valley potatoes could be greatly improved by washing and better grading.

The industry needs a few industrial plants to absorb the culls and at least a portion of other low grade potatoes in order that they definitely can be kept out of terminal markets. A progressive industry organization is needed to effectuate this program. It has been necessary to purchase or divert large quantities of Red River Valley potatoes in recent years in order to carry out the support price operations. This operation has been more costly than in many other areas because adequate diversion outlets are not available in the area of production. Unless the industry adopts a progressive program for marketing table stock potatoes it is not likely that they can maintain their present position in a competitive market.

South Dakota: This is predominately a seed production area. In most seasons the crop has been marketed commercially.

Nebraska Late and Wyoming: A large percentage of the crop is washed and well graded, however, many lots are of poor quality. Their marketing practices are good. It would be helpful to have an industrial outlet for cull and low grades.

Colorado:

San Luis Valley - This is a very progressive area. The potatoes are graded properly and the crop is marketed efficiently. There is need for an industrial outlet and one plant is in operation this season.

Greeley District - This area has had considerable difficulty in controlling insects and other factors that result in mediocre quality. With a wide use of the new insecticides it is likely that quality will be improved. Most of the potatoes are marketed during the summer and fall when prices are seasonally low. It is not possible for the markets to absorb such a large planting of early potatoes during July, August and September. Therefore, it will be necessary to reduce materially the acreage of early potatoes.

Western Slope - This area produces both early and late potatoes, the acreage of early potatoes should be reduced. The potatoes should be graded more carefully and marketed more efficiently.

Montana: Production is relatively small and little price support activity has been necessary. Most of the potatoes are marketed within the State. Freight rates higher than those from competing areas limit the area of distribution.

Utah and Nevada: Production is scattered and some areas primarily produce seed potatoes. The potatoes are fairly well graded.

Idaho:

Caldwell Section including Malheur County, Oregon - This area produces good quality Bliss Triumphs and White Rose potatoes. They are largely marketed during July and August. Production has been expanded to such an extent that commercial markets cannot absorb this volume of summer potatoes. Direct purchases for price support purposes have been exceedingly large in 1946.

Idaho Late Crop - Practically all of the production in this area is confined to the Russet Burbank variety. The industry has been a leader in

better grading, in the use of consumer size packages, and in promoting an increased consumption of these potatoes. They enjoy a wide distribution; potatoes from this area are marketed in every State. There are several industrial plants utilizing cull potatoes but their capacity is not sufficient to remove a large surplus. Several new industrial plants are ready for operation this fall.

Washington: The areas producing early and late potatoes are not clearly defined. Growers are planting a larger portion of early potatoes, partly because a higher portion of the early potatoes are of good quality. More effective control of insects may improve the quality of late potatoes. The commercial markets cannot absorb such a large volume of potatoes from this area during July and August. It will be necessary to sharply reduce the early acreage.

Oregon and Northern California: The Klamath Basin is the principal area of production. Good quality russet Burbanks are grown in this area. The potatoes are graded well and marketed efficiently. Practically all of these potatoes are marketed in the Pacific coast States. Very little price support activity has been necessary.

California - Stockton Area: Mostly the long type, smooth skinned potatoes are produced in this area. They are graded well and marketed efficiently. Practically all of the crop is marketed during August and September. Very little price support activity has been necessary.

Problems and Recommendations for the Early Commercial States

Texas:

Lower Valley - There have been no support measures necessary in this area for either the winter or spring crops. Growers and shippers do a good job of grading, marketing and handling. Practically all are the Bliss Triumph variety and they are marketed during the winter and early spring. Generally this area finishes marketing the crop by late April but it is entirely possible that they can plant later and continue into May. During May Alabama is marketing the same variety in the same markets and they have equal quality. The freight rates for Alabama potatoes to midwestern markets is considerably lower than those applicable to the Lower Valley. Therefore, the support price in the Lower Valley during May should be comparable to the Alabama price.

East Texas - This area has a very low yield per acre, averaging only 60 bushels during the 10-year (1935-44) period and shows no upward trend. Production is widely scattered. Grading and packing is below par, handling is inefficient largely due to the scattered small volume, quality is generally poor and the potatoes do not hold up well in transit in most seasons. Due to the soil and climatic conditions, it does not appear probable that this area will develop into an efficient commercial deal. It is recommended that all cars should be initially iced.

West Texas - This is a new area. Yields are high and probably can be increased. The Cobbler variety is grown too extensively. Marketing takes place during July and August when commercial markets are flooded with potatoes grown closer to consumption areas. The possibility of planting in June for fall harvest should be investigated. If this is feasible, the area could then divide the acreage between early and late thereby extending the marketing season. They need an extensive research program for finding the most adaptable variety, time of planting and methods of preparation for market and shipping. Considerable trouble finding outlets will be experienced if they continue marketing their entire crop during July and August. In some seasons, it has been necessary for the government to purchase a large portion of the carlots shipped from this area. Purchases in 1946 amounted to 1,119,000 bushels or 50 percent of the crop in Texas other and in West Texas.

Florida:

South Florida (Dade County) - The potatoes grown in this area are mostly Bliss Triumphs, yields are fairly high, quality is generally good, the potatoes are washed and well graded, and are efficiently marketed. To discourage late marketing, the May support price should be the South Carolina price less the difference in freight to New York. The June support price should be the Virginia price less the difference in freight to New York.

Lake Okeechobee Section - This is a relatively new area producing mostly Bliss Triumph. They do a fairly good job of grading. In 1946, they planted a second crop, which was mostly available for market in April, but harvesting was delayed on account of using the available labor supply for fresh beans and celery. As a result, price support was extended to June 15 and a large portion of rail shipments after May 1 were purchased by the Government. Plantings for harvest after April 30 should be discouraged.

It is recommended that the support price be lowered in accordance with the recommendation for Dade County and that no goal be established for this area which is planted for harvest after April.

North Florida - This area produces a fairly high yield, mostly of Sebagoes. They are washed, dried and exceptionally well graded. A large portion of the tonnage is handled by cooperatives. A high portion of the crop was formerly sold on consignment. Consequently, the f.o.b. prices quoted were often higher than the actual prices received, thereby tending to give the area a higher level of support price than is justified.

Also the higher price level should end April 30 and May support price should be the same as for Alabama. The June support price should be the Virginia price less the difference in freight to New York. Ice should be used on all cars shipped after May 1.

Florida Other - Same as Alabama.

Alabama: Yields are fairly high and varieties are about 50 percent Bliss Triumph and 50 percent Sebago. They are well graded, washed if necessary and very efficiently marketed, generally on a cash f.o.b. basis. Acreage has remained about constant for a number of years. The volume of support during the 12 years (1934-45) has been exceptionally small. The potatoes are generally marketed during late April and May with a small volume during June.

It is recommended that provisions be made for initially icing after May 1 and at shipping point rather than at the first icing station in transit. The support price in June should be reduced.

Georgia: Production in Georgia has been relatively small, with little price support necessary. Grading is relatively poor but this has been no detriment since most sales are made locally and to truckers.

It is recommended that seasonally lower support price be set for June.

South Carolina: There has been a downward trend in acreage. The growers and shippers have made some improvement in grading and marketing during recent years. There are indications that a larger portion of the 1947 crop will be washed and dried. Relatively little price support has been necessary.

It is recommended that all cars shipped after May 1 be initially iced at shipping point.

Mississippi: Production is scattered, yields are low, quality is poor and marketing relatively inefficient. Support operations have been small. This area can market most of their goal production locally. Production is not sufficiently concentrated to materially improve the situation.

It is recommended that support prices remain in line with Alabama.

Louisiana: Acreage has remained fairly constant. Yields are consistently low because of the wide spacing of rows and have shown no upward trend. Production is scattered. They do a fair job of marketing and grading. Heavy rains and poor drainage often cause excessive losses in the fields and abandonment of some acreage. These heavy rains cause the potatoes to arrive at destination in poor condition.

It is recommended that all potatoes from this area be washed and initially iced at shipping point. Support prices should continue in line with Alabama.

California: Growers in this area consistently produce high yields and good quality potatoes. They do an exceptionally efficient job of growing, grading, washing, packing and marketing. All cars shipped East are refrigerated. Most rail lots meet the requirements of U. S. No. 1 grade size A. The shipping season extends from mid-April to mid-July. The potatoes are distributed all over the United States and Canada, with about 20 percent of all potatoes unloaded in New York City during April to August originating from this area. There was little or no need for support operations in this area until the crop exceeded 50,000 acres.

The 1946 early California crop is now officially estimated at 34 million bushels, which is higher than the 10 year average for Idaho. Growers exceeded their acreage goal by 63 percent, by far the largest over-planting of any area. Yields were at a record of 410 bushels per acre. Surplus purchases are tentatively reported at 8.2 million bushels. The large surplus in this area intensified surplus removal in many other states as the daily rail shipments from this area exceeded 800 cars for several days when all markets in the United States would not absorb more than about 1,100 cars a day by rail. Potatoes are by far the most profitable crop that can be grown in the area, under Government price support, grossing \$400 to \$600 per acre. Therefore, there will be a desire for growers to continue planting a large acreage.

Oklahoma: There has been a sharp downward trend in acreage and it is doubtful if potato production has ever been very profitable except in years of short crops and for sales to the Government under price support. Large price discounts on commercial sales in terminal markets due to decay have taken most of the profit from commercial operation.

The potatoes are grown in the Eastern part of the State on heavy soil. It gets extremely hot at harvest time. The soil cracks, exposing the tubers to the sun, and often they scald in the ground whether exposed or not. These scalded potatoes do not always show decay at the time loading but will on arrival at the market, thereby causing a large discount due to soft rot. This condition cannot be corrected by growers but could be helped by initially icing cars at shipping point.

Arkansas: Production in Arkansas is widely scattered. Marketing could be improved by packing shed grading rather than farm grading. There have been frequent complaints of underweight in sacks on terminal markets. Price support operations in the area have been small except in 1946 when 35% of the crop was purchased.

Tennessee and Kentucky: Acreage has increased in Tennessee and decreased in Kentucky. There has been practically no support operations in these states. They are relatively unimportant commercially. A better job of grading could be accomplished, but it is a slow and difficult problem in an area where there is not a volume production concentrated in a relatively small area.

Missouri and Kansas: There has been a sharp downward trend in acreage in this area. The potatoes in these states are grown along the Northern Kansas-Missouri border. The soil is heavy and the weather is extremely hot at the time of harvest. There is an excessive abandonment of acreage due to excessive rains and overflow from rivers and often excessive losses from decay and scald at time of harvest. They can reduce these losses from scald and decay but they cannot eliminate them on account of unfavorable climatic conditions and the heavy soil.

The crop should be carefully harvested with minimum exposure to the sun and wind, and the cars should be initially iced at point of shipment rather than in transit.

Nebraska: The early commercial production area in Nebraska is located in the South-Central part of the state. The potatoes are irrigated and growers produce high yields. There has been a sharp upward trend in acreage.

The potatoes are well graded and of good quality. The State College, Experiment Stations, U.S.D.A., and U.P. Railroad have conducted some exceptionally good research on harvesting, shipping, etc.

The potatoes from this area are marketed during July and early August when there is a large quantity of locally grown potatoes available near the large terminal markets. Therefore, it has been necessary to make surplus removal purchases in 6 out of 10 seasons since 1934.

It is recommended that growers put into practice the findings of the research work mentioned above; namely, minimum exposure to dry hot wind, washing, and initially icing all cars.

North Carolina and Virginia: The potatoes in these states are concentrated along the Atlantic Coast. The principal variety is the Cobbler. There has been a sharp downward trend in acreage for 20 years which was reversed and started up in 1946.

Growers in the area produce one of the least marketable varieties, have an uncertain and very costly credit situation, and do a relatively inefficient job of handling and marketing their crop. They do a fairly good job of grading, with the chief complaints being immaturity, dirt and sunscald. The weather is hot at the time of harvest; often the potatoes are permitted to lie in the sun for hours either after digging or during the process of grading and loading. They often are trucked to New York City in open trucks, which causes considerable wind burn and discoloration. Growers were on the way to making some progress several years ago (1939-41) when the Fruit and Vegetable Branch cooperated with the Railroads, Extension Service, and other interested State agencies in a series of winter meetings, including a demonstration train on both production and marketing problems.

Most of the growers are financed by dealers, fertilizer companies, or others with an interest in large acreage, and are not free bargaining agents. These financing the crop generally sell on a very one-sided contract even after profiting from the sale of production materials. They guarantee to protect the buyer against price declines but have no recourse if prices advance. Prices generally decline rapidly. During the peak of the marketing season for this area, 20 percent of the unloads

in New York City originate in Kern County, California, where freight rates are \$1.28 compared to rates from Washington, North Carolina and Onley, Virginia of about 41 and 32 cents, respectively, all exclusive of Federal taxes. California potatoes usually command a premium of 50 cents to \$1.00 per cwt. which offsets the higher freight charges.

The North Carolina-Virginia potatoes are not carefully handled. Therefore, many are scalded, bruised, or in other ways started on the road to breaking down in transit. Many cars arrive at destination showing 1 to 10 percent decay, which materially lowers the value of the potatoes and makes buyers hesitate to make any further purchases in the area. In some seasons either climatic conditions or field diseases cause much greater losses.

During the war years ice was denied by the carriers, although in former seasons shippers would wait until they get into trouble then make an insistent demand for ice. Kern County growers make a practice of icing all cars going East, and even with the tremendous increase in volume shipped in recent years, they have managed to continue this practice.

The Eastern growers will never obtain an adequate supply of ice on an as if and when basis. Ice is cheap insurance against decay, but ice suppliers must have some assurance of the tennage that will be used every season.

Surplus purchases in Virginia and North Carolina have totalled 8,355,000 bushels out of a total of 18,757,000 bushels of early crop potatoes purchased during 12 years (1934-45). This amounted to 45 percent of all surplus removal in the early states although production amounted to only 22 percent of the total early crops in North Carolina and Virginia. An average of approximately 8 percent of production in these States has been purchased as surplus out of the 10 crops requiring price support since 1934, exclusive of 1946.

Purchases in these states have been exceptionally heavy in 1946. In North Carolina a total of 5.0 million bushels has been purchased which is equivalent to 27,000 acres or 83 percent of the total early crop in the State. Purchases in Virginia amounted to 3.2 million bushels which is equivalent to 16,000 acres or 43 percent of the crop.

It is recommended that an investigation be undertaken to determine the best varieties or develop new varieties to replace the Cobbler. Grading should be improved and probably the potatoes should be washed. They should be initially iced as insurance against decay, and marketing practices should be improved.

Maryland: Acreage and production are relatively small. Acreage has been about constant. Purchases since 1934 have amounted to 670,000 bushels, which is excessive in view of the small production. Purchases in 1946 amounted to 730,000 bushels or 70 percent of the crop.

New Jersey: Acreage has been increasing and the need for price support has likewise increased. It has been necessary to support prices in New Jersey every year when prices were supported except 1934. A total of 4,820,173 bushels has been purchased. The 1946 marketing season began in July, and a preliminary report shows that 6.3 million bushels or 55 percent of the crop has been purchased.

Growers and shippers have generally done a poor job of grading. It is possible for them to pack at least a U. S. No. 1 grade but many are field or farm graded and they fail to meet the requirements of any grade. Also, dealers furnish growers branded sacks so that the uneven grading prevents building up a demand for any shipper brand or for New Jersey potatoes generally.

It is recommended that the drive inaugurated in 1946 to encourage better marketing should be intensified.

Summary: The discussion with respect to marketing conditions within a State or early commercial area ~~is~~ intended to be general and to include the handling of all potatoes marketed. In some States referred to as performing poor or mediocre marketing practices, a portion of the crop may be well graded and efficiently marketed. Naturally complete consideration could not be given to the marketing of the 1946 crop. The percentage of the 1946 crop in the early and intermediate States marketed in commercial channels varied from only 17 percent in one important State to 100 percent in another State. All other States fell within this range. If all areas were equally efficient in their marketing practices, it would appear that the percentage of the crop moving in commercial channels would be more nearly comparable with due allowance for geographical location of surpluses.

| | :1947 | Planted Acreage | | | :1947 Guide Acres as Per- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Late | :Late or | : | : | :5-Yr.Avg.: | cent. of Planted Acres in: | | |
| or | :Other | : 1946 | : 1945 | : 1941-45 | : | :5-Yr.Avg. | |
| Other | :Guide* | : | : | : | : 1946 | : 1945 | :1941-45 |
| - - -Thousand Acres - - - | | | | | | | |
| - - - Percent - - - | | | | | | | |
| Surplus Late | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 182.5 | 215 | 207 | 184.6 | 84.9 | 88.2 | 98.9 |
| N.Y.- Other | 109.1 | 105 | 112 | 131.3 | 103.9 | 97.4 | 83.1 |
| Penna. | 145.2 | 142 | 156 | 167.2 | 102.3 | 93.1 | 86.8 |
| Michigan | 164.1 | 160 | 178 | 190.6 | 102.6 | 92.2 | 86.1 |
| Wisconsin | 122.4 | 115 | 132 | 156.4 | 106.4 | 92.7 | 78.2 |
| Minnesota | 174.5 | 166 | 180 | 216.4 | 105.1 | 96.9 | 80.6 |
| No.Dak. | 165.9 | 156 | 175 | 167.8 | 106.3 | 94.8 | 98.9 |
| So.Dak. | 30.2 | 29 | 33 | 36.4 | 104.1 | 91.5 | 83.0 |
| Nebraska | 63.3 | 62 | 62.8 | 72.4 | 102.1 | 100.8 | 87.4 |
| Montana | 19.1 | 18 | 20 | 19.4 | 104.9 | 95.5 | 98.5 |
| Idaho | 165.3 | 182 | 207 | 167.2 | 90.8 | 79.9 | 98.9 |
| Wyoming | 15.0 | 15 | 16 | 16.2 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 92.6 |
| Colorado | 85.2 | 100 | 102 | 86.2 | 85.2 | 83.5 | 98.8 |
| Utah | 16.1 | 19.9 | 19.3 | 16.3 | 80.9 | 83.4 | 98.8 |
| Nevada | 3.0 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 93.8 | 75.0 | 100.0 |
| Washington | 48.6 | 56 | 55 | 49.2 | 86.8 | 88.4 | 98.8 |
| Oregon | 45.4 | 52 | 55 | 46.0 | 87.3 | 82.5 | 98.7 |
| Calif. | 38.4 | 40 | 48 | 38.8 | 96.0 | 80.0 | 99.0 |
| TOTAL | 1,593.3 | 1,636.1 | 1,762.1 | 1,765.4 | 97.4 | 90.4 | 90.3 |
| Other Late | | | | | | | |
| N. H. | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 101.5 | 97.1 | 89.2 |
| Vermont | 10.8 | 10.6 | 11.2 | 12.4 | 101.9 | 96.4 | 87.1 |
| Mass. | 21.6 | 21.4 | 23.5 | 21.9 | 100.9 | 91.9 | 98.6 |
| R. I. | 5.9 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 72.8 | 81.9 | 100.0 |
| Conn. | 19.0 | 20.5 | 21.1 | 19.2 | 92.7 | 90.0 | 99.0 |
| W. Va. | 33.6 | 32 | 33 | 34.0 | 105.0 | 101.8 | 98.8 |
| Ohio | 62.4 | 58 | 64 | 81.8 | 107.6 | 97.5 | 76.3 |
| Indiana | 33.9 | 32 | 31 | 42.6 | 105.9 | 109.4 | 79.6 |
| Illinois | 28.8 | 28 | 29 | 33.8 | 102.9 | 99.3 | 85.2 |
| Iowa | 38.2 | 36 | 36 | 48.2 | 106.1 | 106.1 | 79.3 |
| New Mex. | 4.9 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 98.0 | 81.7 | 98.0 |
| TOTAL | 265.7 | 258.1 | 268.8 | 312.2 | 102.9 | 98.8 | 85.1 |
| Intermediate | | | | | | | |
| N. J. | 8.9 | 9 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 98.9 |
| Delaware | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 102.9 | 97.3 | 87.8 |
| Maryland | 14.9 | 14 | 14.1 | 15.0 | 106.4 | 105.7 | 99.3 |
| Virginia | 33.0 | 33 | 33.6 | 35.7 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 92.4 |
| Kentucky | 41.6 | 40 | 39.5 | 42.1 | 104.0 | 105.3 | 98.8 |
| Missouri | 34.0 | 32 | 31.0 | 34.4 | 106.2 | 109.7 | 98.8 |
| Kansas | 15.6 | 15 | 14.4 | 18.9 | 104.0 | 108.3 | 82.5 |
| TOTAL | 151.6 | 146.5 | 145.3 | 159.2 | 103.5 | 104.3 | 95.2 |
| Early | | | | | | | |
| No. Car. | 54.7 | 52 | 51 | 55.4 | 105.2 | 107.4 | 98.7 |
| So. Car. | 10.2 | 10 | 10 | 11.7 | 102.0 | 102.0 | 87.2 |
| Georgia | 23.2 | 24 | 22.6 | 23.4 | 96.6 | 102.7 | 99.1 |
| Florida | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 87.5 | 89.7 | 97.2 |
| Tenn. | 35.0 | 34 | 35.1 | 41.2 | 102.9 | 99.7 | 85.0 |
| Alabama | 27.0 | 27 | 27 | 29.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 92.5 |
| Miss. | 24.6 | 24 | 24.4 | 24.8 | 102.5 | 100.8 | 99.2 |
| Ark. | 38.0 | 38 | 38 | 41.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 92.2 |
| La. | 20.5 | 20 | 21 | 23.9 | 102.5 | 97.6 | 85.8 |
| Okla. | 23.9 | 23 | 22.3 | 28.9 | 103.9 | 107.2 | 82.7 |
| Texas | 31.3 | 31 | 26.2 | 34.6 | 101.0 | 119.5 | 90.5 |
| TOTAL | 291.9 | 287 | 281.5 | 317.9 | 101.7 | 103.7 | 91.8 |
| ALL STATES | 2,302.5 | 2,327.7 | 2,457.7 | 2,554.7 | 98.9 | 93.7 | 90.1 |

* The sum of the Late or Other and Early Commercial Guides equals the Approved State Goal.

| Group and State | Planted Acreage | | | | 1947 Guide Acres as Per- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|------------|---------------------------|------------|---------|
| | 1947 | | | 5-Yr. Avg. | cent of Planted Acres in: | | |
| | Guide* | 1946 | 1945 | 1941-45 | | 5-Yr. Avg. | |
| | | | | | 1946 | 1945 | 1941-45 |
| | - - - Thousand Acres - - - | | | | - - - Percent - - - | | |
| <u>Winter</u> | | | | | | | |
| Texas | 1.0 | .8 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 125.0 | 71.4 | 62.5 |
| Fla. - So. | 9.6 | 14.8 | 12.1 | 10.3 | 65.0 | 79.3 | 93.2 |
| TOTAL | 10.6 | 15.6 | 13.5 | 11.9 | 67.9 | 78.5 | 89.1 |
| <u>Early Spring</u> | | | | | | | |
| Fla. - No. | 15.3 | 22.0 | 19.4 | 18.1 | 69.5 | 78.9 | 84.5 |
| Tex. L. V. | 8.6 | 13.2 | 12.0 | 10.1 | 65.2 | 71.7 | 85.1 |
| TOTAL | 23.9 | 35.2 | 31.4 | 28.2 | 67.9 | 76.1 | 84.8 |
| <u>Late Spring</u> | | | | | | | |
| California | 53.3 | 82.0 | 73.0 | 52.0 | 65.0 | 73.0 | 102.5 |
| Louisiana | 24.2 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 28.5 | 96.8 | 96.8 | 84.9 |
| Miss. | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 90.2 | 102.8 | 84.1 |
| Alabama | 21.9 | 23.0 | 23.0 | 25.8 | 95.2 | 95.2 | 84.9 |
| Georgia So. | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 110.5 | 116.7 | 63.7 |
| So. Car. | 11.5 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 15.1 | 104.5 | 115.0 | 76.2 |
| Tex. Other | 6.9 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 75.0 | 80.2 | 84.1 |
| Oklahoma | 2.0 | 1.3 | .7 | 4.8 | 153.8 | 285.7 | 41.7 |
| Arkansas | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 7.4 | 101.7 | 101.7 | 82.4 |
| Tennessee | 4.2 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 76.4 | 85.7 | 84.0 |
| No. Car. | 28.0 | 32.5 | 26.0 | 33.0 | 86.2 | 107.7 | 84.8 |
| TOTAL | 163.9 | 201.5 | 182.6 | 187.5 | 81.3 | 89.8 | 87.4 |
| <u>Summer</u> | | | | | | | |
| Virginia | 32.4 | 37.4 | 35.4 | 38.2 | 86.6 | 91.5 | 84.8 |
| Maryland | 4.7 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 3.5 | 72.3 | 79.7 | 85.4 |
| Kentucky | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 94.6 | 100.0 | 85.4 |
| Missouri | 3.7 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 105.7 | 92.5 | 75.5 |
| Kansas | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 7.5 | 108.3 | 92.9 | 69.3 |
| Nebraska | 5.1 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 85.0 | 70.8 | 85.0 |
| Tex. Pan. | 7.7 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 84.6 | 87.5 | 84.6 |
| Ga. - No. | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 80.0 |
| N. J. | 47.3 | 59.0 | 62.0 | 55.8 | 80.2 | 76.3 | 84.8 |
| TOTAL | 111.2 | 131.6 | 134.0 | 133.1 | 84.5 | 83.0 | 83.5 |
| TOTAL EARLY | 309.6 | 383.9 | 361.5 | 360.7 | 80.6 | 85.6 | 85.8 |
| N. Y. - L. I. | 53.1 | 60.0 | 70.0 | 62.6 | 77.0 | 75.9 | 84.8 |
| Arizona | 4.6 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 5.0 | 65.0 | 66.7 | 92.0 |
| TOTAL ALL STATES | 367.3 | 459.9 | 438.4 | 428.3 | 79.9 | 83.3 | 85.8 |

* The sum of the Late or Other and Early Commercial Guides equals the Approved State Goal.

SWEETPOTATOES

Summary: It is recommended that the 1947 suggested acreage for sweetpotatoes be 799,000 acres. This acreage, with a reasonable yield, based on average growing conditions should produce approximately 71,394,000 bushels.

The planted acreage and production since 1943 is as follows:

| | <u>Planted Acreage</u> | <u>Production</u> |
|------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1943 | 907,300 | 73,380,000 |
| 1944 | 774,300 | 71,306,000 |
| 1945 | 715,200 | 66,836,000 |
| 1946 | 719,200 (July 1 Ind.) | 65,956,000 (Sept. 1 Est.) |

Demand: The demand for sweetpotatoes has been at a high level for several years. With the exception of about 6 weeks during the main harvesting period (Sept. 15-Nov. 1) prices have been at or near ceilings. The demand during the year 1947 as a whole, for fresh and canned sweetpotatoes, will probably be as strong as in 1946.

The demand for sweetpotatoes to dehydrate for food purposes will be almost negligible. There should be a substantial increased demand for sweetpotatoes for canning and drying for livestock feed. Facilities for drying sweetpotatoes for use as livestock feed are being installed rapidly in almost all commercial sweetpotato producing areas. Low grades and culls can be utilized profitably in this manner. With a profitable outlet for the low quality sweetpotatoes better grading for shipment in fresh form should result in an increase in consumer demand.

The demand for sweetpotatoes extends over the entire year. The supply, however, is not usually spread out to the best advantage. Larger quantities of sweetpotatoes could be marketed at satisfactory prices, if more sweetpotatoes were stored and cured for marketing after the harvesting period.

Requirements: The requirements are estimated to be 76,886,000 bushels made up as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| U. S. Civilians <u>1</u> / <u>2</u> / | 57,714,000 bushels |
| U. S. Military | 524,000 " |
| Exports and Shipments | 268,000 " |
| Seed | 3,800,000 " |
| Feed and Waste | 14,500,000 " |
| Total | <u>76,886,000</u> " |

1 / The civilian requirements are based on a 22 pound per capita consumption of fresh sweetpotatoes.

2 / Includes 1,154,000 bushels for canning.

Suggested Goal: In determining the suggested acreage for sweetpotatoes, the civilian per capita consumption for fresh sweetpotatoes was reduced to 20 pounds. This reduction makes the desired production approximately 72,000,000 bushels instead of 76,886,000 bushels.

The 1936-45 average per acre yield was 85.8 bushels. The 1941-45 average per acre yield was 88.4 bushels. Consideration was given to the probable average yield in each State with average growing conditions. The per acre yield was estimated with conditions equivalent to 100 percent and the average condition applied. By this method the 10 year average yield was 87.8 bushels per acre and the 5 year average yield was 90.5 bushels per acre. An average yield of 90 bushels per acre was assumed.

The suggested national acreage was apportioned among the various states largely on the basis of the averages planted in previous years with allowance for trends and making adjustments for certain areas where storage is limited and marketing problems during the harvesting period have arisen more or less regularly. Consideration has also been given to the fact sweetpotatoes have been at or near ceiling prices most of the time for the past three years.

Price Support: Sweetpotatoes are a Steagall crop and the prices will be supported at not less than 90 percent of parity as funds are available.

SWEETPOTATOES: Suggested State Goals for 1947

| State | : Suggested 1947 Goals | | : Acreage (Planted) | | : %Acreage Goal is of: | |
|---------|------------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
| | : Production | : Acreage | : 1946 | : 1941-45 | : 1946 | : 1941-45 |
| | :(Bushels) | :(Planted) | :Indicated | : Average | : Indicated | : Average |
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Percent | Percent |
| N. J. | 2,080 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 107 | 100 |
| Ind. | 224 | 2 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 133 | 125 |
| Ill. | 356 | 4 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 125 | 103 |
| Iowa | 190 | 2 | 2 | 2.1 | 100 | 95 |
| Mo. | 728 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 100 | 100 |
| Del. | 390 | 3 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 120 | 103 |
| Md. | 1,264 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 133 | 100 |
| Va. | 3,520 | 32 | 31 | 32 | 103 | 100 |
| W. Va. | 160 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| N. C. | 8,190 | 78 | 67 | 75 | 116 | 104 |
| Ky. | 1,376 | 16 | 13 | 17 | 123 | 94 |
| Tenn. | 3,760 | 40 | 28 | 44 | 143 | 91 |
| S. C. | 6,140 | 70 | 56 | 67 | 125 | 104 |
| Ga. | 8,008 | 104 | 82 | 104 | 127 | 100 |
| Fla. | 1,340 | 20 | 18 | 20 | 111 | 100 |
| Ala. | 6,806 | 82 | 76 | 81 | 108 | 101 |
| Miss. | 6,300 | 70 | 65 | 72 | 108 | 97 |
| Ark. | 1,863 | 23 | 21 | 23 | 110 | 100 |
| La. | 10,250 | 125 | 136 | 109 | 92 | 115 |
| Okla. | 864 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 120 | 100 |
| Tex. | 5,330 | 65 | 65 | 60 | 100 | 108 |
| Kans. | 345 | 3 | 3 | 2.9 | 100 | 103 |
| N. Mex. | 90 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Ariz. | 200 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Calif. | 1,320 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 110 | 110 |
| U. S. | 71,394 | 799 | 719.2 | 1/770.4 | 111 | 104 |

1/ Average of 5-year totals.

FRESH AND PROCESSED VEGETABLES FROM COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROP AREAS

Demand for Vegetables in 1947: For the year 1947 as a whole, the demand for fresh, canned and frozen vegetables may average not quite as strong as in 1946. Factors tending to support the demand for vegetables will be: a level of employment and income payments somewhat higher than in 1946, some further growth in our population, and a supply of certain other foods such as meats, fats and oils insufficient to meet demand (including export demand) at current prices. However, the larger supplies of many manufactured goods anticipated to appear on the market next year at higher prices may take more than their present share of the increased incomes.

Caution is urged against any general expansion in acreage of commercial truck crops, and careful study should be given to the demand for each crop and the quarter of the year in which it is to be marketed. The current very high level of employment and increasing rate of income payments are expected to be somewhat lower in the latter half of 1947 than in the first half, although well above prewar levels. Prices received by farmers for truck crops in general were at high levels during the first 4 months of 1946. However, in May prices broke sharply below corresponding prices for that month in 1943, 1944, and 1945 under pressure of record-large supplies. Truck crop prices in June and succeeding months of 1946 continued relatively low. It appears, therefore, that producers already have experienced considerable deflation in truck crop prices in most areas except those producing for the winter season.

Growers who plan to sell to processors should secure definite contracts, as opportunities for diverting production from fresh markets to processing outlets are expected to be less favorable in 1947 than in 1946.

The commercial packs of canned and frozen vegetables and the total supply of them available per person in the 1946-47 pack year are expected to be at new record-high levels.

Production Adjustments: For the 1947 season, the production guides suggested a reduction of 6.4 percent in the acreage of commercial truck crops for fresh market as compared with 1946. For truck crops for processing, a reduction of 9.4 percent from the 1946 acreage is suggested.

These reductions in acreage are greater than those suggested by the State Production Adjustment Committees. The State committees suggested a reduction of 4 percent in the acreage of vegetables for fresh use, not far different from the reduction of 7 percent suggested in the production guides. The production guides suggested an increase of 4 percent in the total acreage of winter vegetables. For spring crop a decrease of 8 percent is suggested. The suggested acreage of fall crop vegetables is 11 percent below that of 1946. These suggestions have been developed after considering the available information regarding each individual crop.

The State committees suggested a continuance of the total acreage of vegetables for processing at the 1946 level under the assumption that demand will continue to be as great as in 1946. Six of the seven states producing more than 100,000 acres for processing suggested a decrease averaging 4 percent.

The guides presented here suggest a reduction of 9.4 percent in the acreage of truck crops for processing because the carryover (including processors', wholesalers' and retailers' stocks) from the 1946 packs is expected to be normal or greater than normal, and also because the 1947 packs of processed vegetables will be marketed in late 1947 and in 1948 when the demand will probably be less active than in 1946.

The principal reductions suggested in the production guides for vegetables for processing are in the acreages for green peas, sweet corn, snap beans, beets, cabbage for kraut, cucumbers for pickles, and spinach. Acreages equal

to those of 1946 are suggested for tomatoes, asparagus, and lima beans. Increases are suggested for no vegetables for processing. These recommendations are based upon the assumption that the demand in 1948 will probably be less than in 1946.

Adequacy of Marketing Facilities - 1947: Transportation Equipment: Car shortages, particularly refrigerator cars, are expected to continue into, and probably throughout 1947. The rail traffic load is expected to be less than during the war but substantially greater than the pre-war period. The railroad equipment available to handle the anticipated load is inferior to that in 1940. In preparing the suggested vegetable guides recognition has been given to this general problem, but growers, particularly those in the western and southwestern parts of the country, should be cautioned to give this problem their careful attention considering individual crops, seasons, and volume of shipments.

Freezer Space: A high proportion of the nation's freezer space is now in use. With a normal in-movement, such space may be scarce until the spring of 1947 with continuing local scarcities later in the year.

Cooler Space: Adequate cooler space is expected to be available during 1947, if shell eggs move out of storage in normal volume and if apple storage is not excessive.

Containers: The container situation may be eased slightly during 1947, compared with 1946, but continued conservation and salvage measures will be necessary. Wooden containers are more readily available but, during 1947, may continue below requirements, particularly in the western areas. Tin cans for winter fruits and vegetables may be adequate. Supplies of paper, open mesh, and cotton bags should compare favorably with supplies available during the 1945-46 season.

Processing Facilities: Processing facilities are generally adequate but growers should assure themselves of outlets to avoid local problems. Supplies of equipment for maintenance and replacement are below national requirements and will continue to be a problem.

Labor Supply: Difficulties are expected during 1947 for food industries to provide themselves with an adequate supply of labor. These difficulties will affect industries producing containers, processing foods, and engaged in warehousing and transporting all products. Other basic industries may be in a position to out-bid the food industries in the labor market, causing food industries to rely heavily upon local labor during 1947.

Price Support on Vegetables (other than potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and dry edible beans and peas): Although the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced production guides for vegetables, the Department has made no commitment to support the prices of fresh vegetables, and in 1947 no support prices are contemplated for vegetables, either used fresh or for processing.

Growers of vegetables for processing should assure themselves a marketing outlet by contracting their anticipated production with processors. Growers of vegetables for fresh market should, before planting time, take reasonable precautions to assure themselves that marketing facilities and outlets will be available to handle the anticipated production. Furthermore, growers should plan to sell their entire production in commercial channels, inasmuch as governmental purchases will necessarily be extremely limited and at prices which may be relatively low.

In the event that marketing difficulties are encountered, the Department of Agriculture may give marketing assistance by one or more of the following means: (a) Conducting press and radio programs to stimulate consumer demand, (b) assisting growers in finding commercial outlets for their production, and (c) purchasing vegetables suitable for use in the school

lunch program and for distribution to eligible relief agencies. Such purchases will be limited by availability of funds and outlets for disposition of such vegetables, the extent to which plantings conform to production guides and availability of market facilities, the prices and movement for the season to date, and the adequacy of transportation facilities to move the Government-purchased commodities.

FRESH VEGETABLES FROM COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROP AREASASPARAGUS

Production for fresh market in 1946 (including ~~some~~ production for processing in states outside of California) amounted to 9,115,000 crates. This was larger than the preceding year but 2 percent smaller than the 1941-45 average of 9,307,000 crates. Carlot shipments totaled only 1,356 cars in 1946 and 981 cars in 1945 compared with the 1935-44 average of 2,200 cars.

The decrease in carlot shipments was due principally to the increased proportion of the crop taken by canners and freezers. Total acreage for both processing and the fresh market has increased only moderately in recent years, amounting to approximately 125,000 acres in 1946, compared with 127,670 acres in 1945, and 123,450 acres for the 1935-44 average.

Prices to growers have been favorable despite increased costs and averaged \$2.68 per crate in 1946 compared with \$2.76 in 1945 and the average of \$2.17 for 1941-45.

Early Spring: Production for fresh market has declined gradually for a period of years and totaled 3,547,000 crates in 1946 as compared with the 1935-44 average of 3,792,000 crates. During the past few years growers could have sold a substantially larger production. With record-high canned and frozen packs in 1946 and with estimated large carryovers into the next crop season, processors may not compete as keenly for fresh market asparagus in 1947.

Production from this season's new plantings will not be available until demand may be less active than during the war years. It is recommended that growers hold new plantings to the level necessary to maintain an acreage equal to that harvested in 1946.

Late Spring: Acreage in this group, including acreage for processing, totaled 45,180 acres in 1946, compared with 43,980 acres in 1945 and a 1935-44 average of 34,240 acres. The larger acreage is due to increased demands for canning and freezing. Because of prospective market conditions it is recommended that 1947 plantings be planned to maintain 1946 acreage levels.

LIMA BEANS

Winter: The 2,700 acres indicated for the 1946 crop of lima beans in Florida was 35 percent over the 1945 acreage. Average yields on the increased acreage resulted in a production estimated at 162,000 bushels in 1946, compared with 140,000 bushels in 1945 and an average of 99,000 bushels during the period 1935-44. Prices to growers averaged \$4.95 per bushel in 1946, compared with \$4.25 in 1945, an average of \$3.94 for the 1941-45 period.

Larger supplies of frozen and canned lima beans are expected to be available to civilians in 1947.

Even with increased yields brought about by new higher-yielding varieties and improved production practices, an increase of about 10 percent in acreage seems desirable for 1947, even though prices may be below those received in 1946.

Spring: The 1946 indicated acreage of 7,500 acres was about 25 percent more than the 1945 acreage, but about 5 percent less than the 1935-44 and the 1941-45 averages. The indicated average yield of 71 bushels per acre is approximately 5 percent below that of 1945 but about 15 percent more than the 1941-45 average yield. Production in 1946 is estimated at

534,000 bushels or about 5 percent more than in 1945 and 15 percent above the 1941-45 average production. The estimated 1946 average price to growers is \$2.66, compared with the average of \$3.88 in 1945 and the average of \$2.53 in 1941-45.

It is suggested that the 1947 spring acreage of lima beans be held to the 1946 level.

Summer: The indicated acreage of the 1946 crop was 7,650 acres or about 10 percent less than that of the 1945 crop and about 15 percent less than the average for 1941-45. The yield indicated for 1946 is 87 bushels per acre, about the same as in 1945 and about 5 percent more than the average for the 1941-45 period.

In 1946, the estimated production of 666,000 bushels was approximately 10 percent less than that obtained in 1945 and the average production obtained during the period 1941-45. The average price to growers in 1946 is estimated at \$2.94, compared with an average of \$3.40 in 1945 and an average of \$2.32 during the 1941-45 period.

In 1947, it is suggested that the acreage of lima beans be increased 10 percent over that of 1946. With this acreage and 1941-45 average yields, a production approximately equal to that of 1946 can be expected.

Fall: The indicated acreage of the 1946 crop is 500 acres, equal to the 1945 acreage, but about 35 percent less than the 1941-45 average. The yield of 55 bushels per acre indicated for 1946 is 10 percent more than that of 1945 and the 1941-45 average. In 1946 production is expected to be about 10 percent more than in 1945, and about 25 percent less than the 1935-44 average.

During recent months prices to growers have increased steadily and currently are well above those for the 1946 summer crop and above the 1945 average price.

It is suggested that 1947 acreage be increased about 20 percent over that of 1946. This acreage, with an average yield of about 50 bushels per acre, would result in a production about 5 percent more than that of 1946 but about 15 percent less than the 1941-45 average production.

SNAP BEANS

Winter: In 1946 a record winter acreage in Florida and above-average yields resulted in a crop of 3,320,000 bushels, which was 9 percent above the 1945 winter crop and 64 percent above the 1935-44 average. The estimated average price received by growers in 1946 amounted to \$3.05 per bushel, or the same as in 1945, compared with an average price of \$2.72 per bushel during 1941-45.

In 1947 a winter acreage equal to that of 1946, with 1941-45 average yields, would give a production slightly less than that of 1946.

Spring: The acreage of snap beans in 1946 is estimated at 54,550 acres, about 7 percent more than that of 1945, but about 20 percent below the 1935-44 average. The estimated average yield of 79 bushels per acre for the 1946 crop was about 15 percent below the comparable figure for 1945, but about equal to the 1941-45 average yield.

The 1946 production is estimated at 4,286,000 bushels, compared with 4,739,000 bushels produced in 1945 and an average of 5,019,000 bushels during the 1935-44 period. The 1946 estimated average price to growers was \$2.20 per bushel, compared with \$2.43 received in 1945 and an average of \$2.04 for the 1941-45 period.

In 1947 an acreage equal to that of 1946, with 1941-45 average yields, would result in a production approximately equal to that of 1946.

Summer: The acreage in 1946 is estimated at 39,750 acres, compared with the 40,110 acres in 1945 and the average of 35,380 for 1941-45. The estimated yield of 114 bushels per acre in 1946 was approximately the same as the 1941-45 average.

The 1946 summer snap bean production is estimated at 4,524,000 bushels, compared with 4,443,000 bushels in 1945 and the average of 4,776,000 bushels for 1941-45. The 1946 estimated average price was \$2.23 per bushel while the average price obtained in 1945 was \$2.52 and during the period 1941-45 the average price was \$1.76.

In 1947, an acreage 5 percent less than that of 1946, with 1941-45 average yields, would result in a production about 5 percent less than that of 1946. In view of prospective demand, a production from such an acreage appears desirable. Inasmuch as production of flat podded varieties of beans has increased beyond the quantity that can be marketed satisfactorily, it is suggested that growers shift production to varieties having more satisfactory market outlets.

Fall: The fall acreage is indicated at 52,550 acres, about 25 percent more than that of 1945 and about 30 percent more than the average for 1935-44. A 1946 production of 5,734,000 bushels is indicated. This production exceeds that of 1945 by about 35 percent and the 1935-44 average by about 40 percent.

The estimated average prices to growers in producing areas have been about \$2.20 to \$2.25 per bushel during July and August this year, whereas average prices for corresponding periods in 1945 were between \$2.75 and \$3.05 per bushel. The average price obtained for the 1945 fall crop was \$2.39.

In view of prospective demand conditions during the latter part of 1947, it appears that the production from an acreage approximately 20 percent less than that of 1946, with yields equal to the 1935-44 average, would be desirable if marketing difficulties are to be avoided.

BEETS

Winter: Acreage and production in Texas have expanded gradually over a period of years, but the crop did not run into serious marketing difficulties until 1944. In 1946 production was slightly larger than in 1945 but 15 percent smaller than in 1944. Prices to growers averaged slightly higher during 1946 than in either of the two preceding years.

An acreage in 1947 approximately equal to that of 1946 is suggested. With average yields the resulting crop would be slightly smaller than in 1946.

Spring: Acreage and production in this group have fallen off sharply during the war years, particularly in Louisiana and Virginia, although they have been maintained in the Carolinas. Production in 1946 was slightly larger than in 1945, but a little less than the 1941-45 average.

In recent years prices to growers have been generally favorable. The 1946 average price is estimated at \$1.38 per bushel, somewhat less than the 1945 average price but more than twice the average for 1935-39.

It is believed that growers could increase commercial plantings in 1947 by 10 percent with little danger of marketing difficulties. If yields equal to the 1935-44 average were obtained, the resulting crop would be smaller than that of 1946 or the 1941-45 average production.

Summer: Commercial plantings in New Jersey and Pennsylvania have remained fairly stable over a period of several years. Increases in Pennsylvania, where marketing difficulties involving Government purchases have occurred almost every year since 1937, have been offset by decreased plantings in New Jersey. Commercial crops in these states are supplemented by extensive market garden production in the North Central and Northeastern states.

Estimated prices to growers averaged \$1.02 per bushel in 1946 compared with \$1.39 the year before when no surplus purchases were made, and a 1941-45 average of \$1.11 per bushel.

An acreage reduction of 10 percent in Pennsylvania and 5 percent in other areas for 1947 as compared with 1946 seems desirable if serious marketing difficulties are to be avoided. This would be equivalent to an acreage reduction of about 5 percent for the area as a whole. With yields equal to the 1935-44 average this would result in a production 5 percent smaller than in 1946 for both Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

CELERY

Winter: The winter acreage of celery was over-expanded in 1946, which condition resulted in an estimated average price of \$2.33 per crate to growers, compared with \$3.04 in 1945. The winter acreage increased from 8850 in 1945 to an indicated 12,000 acres in 1946, approximately 35 percent.

The indicated average yield for the 1946 crop was 588 crates per acre, compared with the 1945 average of 594 crates and the 1935-44 average yield of 565 crates.

It is suggested that the 1947 acreage be reduced about 10 percent below that of 1946. With this acreage and 1946 yields, a winter crop of about 10 percent less than that of 1946, but about 20 percent above that of 1945, could be anticipated.

Spring: The indicated acreage was expanded in 1946 by about 17 percent over that for 1945, with an estimated average price of \$2.45 per crate to growers compared with \$3.91 in 1945. The spring acreage increased from 6050 acres in 1945 to an estimated 7050 acres in 1946.

The indicated average yield for the 1946 crop was 560 crates per acre, compared with the 1945 average of 584 crates and the 1935-44 average of 602 crates.

It is suggested that the 1947 acreage be reduced about 10 percent below that of 1946. With this acreage and the 1941-45 average yield of 576 crates per acre, a crop about 10 percent less than that of 1946, but slightly above that of 1945, could be anticipated.

Summer: The indicated 5580 acres in 1946 was 10 percent more than the 5080 acres harvested in 1945. The estimated average price to growers was \$2.32 per crate in 1946, compared with \$3.21 per crate in 1945.

Indicated average yields for the 1946 crop was 432 crates per acre, as compared with the 1945 average of 400 crates and the 1935-44 average yield of 415 crates.

It is suggested that the 1947 acreage be reduced about 10 percent below that of 1946. With this total acreage and the 1941-45 average yield of 435 crates per acre, a summer crop of about 10 percent less than that of 1946, but about 10 percent above that of 1945, could be anticipated.

Fall: The indicated fall acreage of 25,240 acres in 1946 was about 5 percent more than the 23,910 acres harvested in 1945. The increase among the higher-yielding early-fall states is estimated at 14 percent while estimates for the late-fall states indicate an acreage reduction of about 3 percent. Prices to growers through the late summer season have remained at approximately the same general low level experienced throughout the preceding part of 1946.

Indicated average yield of the 1946 early fall crop is 463 crates per acre, compared with the 1945 average of 375 crates and the 1935-44 average of 363 crates.

It is suggested that the 1947 fall acreage be reduced about 10 percent below that of 1946. With this acreage and the 1941-45 average yield of 367 crates per acre, a crop of approximately that of 1945 may be anticipated.

CABBAGE

Winter: The revised estimate of the 1946 winter acreage is 58,500 acres, about 10 percent below the 1945 acreage, but about 15 percent above the 1935-44 average. Average yields in 1946 were lower than in 1945 but somewhat higher than the 1935-44 average. The estimated production for 1946 was 350,400 tons for fresh market, compared with 529,900 tons produced in 1945, and the 1935-44 average production of 294,000 tons.

No serious marketing difficulties were experienced in 1946, but in 1945, considerable difficulty was encountered. Stocks of old-crop cabbage in the hands of growers and dealers on January 1, 1946 were almost 10 percent above the 1935-44 average. The average price to growers in 1946 was about \$40.00 per ton. This compares with \$29.98 per ton in 1945 and \$27.69 per ton in 1944. Favorable returns in 1946 will probably encourage growers to plant a larger acreage. In 1947, an increase of 10 percent over the 1946 acreage, with 1935-44 average yields, should provide ample supplies for market.

Spring: The 1946 crop of 29,840 acres was nearly the same as the spring crop of 1945, and 10 percent above the 1935-44 average. Yields were about the same as in 1945, but 20 percent above the 1935-44 average. The production of 179,700 tons in 1946 was in excess of the quantity that could be handled in fresh market outlets resulting in serious marketing difficulties. The average price to growers was \$32.18 per ton in 1946, compared with \$36.68 in 1945, and the 1935-39 average price of \$18.69. Inasmuch as marketing difficulties have been encountered in handling pointed-type cabbage, growers are urged to plant varieties which have greater market acceptability. In 1947, an acreage 10 percent below that of 1946 seems desirable.

Summer: The 1946 summer acreage of 30,360 acres was 5 percent below that of 1945 and 12 percent below the 1935-44 average. Average yields in 1946 were about equal to those of 1945 and about 10 percent higher than the 1935-44 average. The indicated production of 234,000 tons in 1946 is 9 percent less than in 1945 and about equal to the 1935-44 average. Prices to growers averaged \$23.40 per ton in 1946, compared with \$34.43 in 1945, and the 1935-39 average of \$16.63. The supply of summer cabbage in some areas was in excess of market outlets, necessitating Government purchases. With 1935-44 average yields, in 1947 an acreage about 5 percent below that of 1946 should provide a sufficient quantity.

Fall: The 1946 fall acreage of 81,800 acres was somewhat less than that of 1945 but about 20 percent above the 1935-44 average. The indicated production in 1946 is about 5 percent less than that of 1945, when serious marketing difficulties were averted only by a strong demand for cabbage for kraut. The large 1946 crop may be accompanied by low prices to growers. Because of these conditions, it is suggested that in 1947 the acreage of the fall crop be reduced about 8 percent below that of 1946.

CANTALOUPS

Cantaloups are almost unique among the fresh vegetables in that prices remained near ceiling levels for the past two years despite record large production. It appears, therefore, that under the conditions of very high employment and income enjoyed in recent years, the supply of cantaloups has not been adequate to meet demand.

Spring: The high yield and the prices received in the spring of 1945 encouraged growers to expand the spring acreage of cantaloups from 16,200 acres in 1945 to 23,000 acres in 1946. Because the average yield per acre in 1946 was only 133 crates, compared with 142 in 1945 and 139 for 1941-45 average, the 1946 spring production of 2,593,000 crates was about 10 percent larger than that of 1945. The average price to growers for 1946 spring cantaloups was about 10 percent higher than the \$3.17 per crate received in 1945 and more than twice the 1935-39 average. With a yield equal to the 1941-45 average, an acreage 10 percent less than that of 1946 would result in a production about 10 percent larger. In view of the outlook for transportation facilities no greater acreage should be planted.

Summer: The record-large summer production of 13,285,000 crates in 1946 was 13 percent larger than the production in 1945, and nearly 50 percent larger than the 1941-45 average. The 1946 crop was produced on 112,480 acres, with an average yield of 118 crates per acre. The acreage was increased 22 percent over the 1945 acreage, and was more than one-third larger than the 1935-44 average acreage. In 1946, the average yield per acre exceeded both the 110-crate average yield in 1945 and the 104-crate average for 1935-44.

In the face of the record-large summer crop, the prices received by growers averaged approximately \$2.40 per crate, or about the same as in 1945 and more than twice the 1935-39 average. In 1947, a summer crop as large as that produced this year probably could be marketed satisfactorily. Such a crop could be produced on an acreage about 5 percent larger than in 1945, with a yield equal to the 1941-45 average. In view of the outlook for transportation facilities, no greater acreage should be planted.

HONEYBALL MELONS

Spring: Acreage of Honeyball melons for spring shipment in 1946 was 1,750 acres, moderately larger than the 1,530 acres in 1945, but still far below the 1935-44 average of 2,500 acres. In 1946 light yields resulted in a spring production of 201,000 crates, about 15 percent smaller than in 1945 and about 35 percent less than the 1935-44 average production. The average price received by growers for 1946 spring crop Honeyballs was slightly higher than the \$3.10 per crate average for 1945 and was about the same as the average of prices received in 1941-45. In 1947, demand is expected to be strong for a spring production at least 25 percent larger than the 1946 spring crop. With yields equal to the 1941-45 average, such a quantity could be produced on an acreage about 5 percent larger than in 1946.

Summer: The relatively small quantity of Honeyball melons produced in the summer of 1946, some 35,000 crates, was more than one and one-half times the 1945 production. The 1946 crop was produced on 210 acres, which acreage was about 40 percent larger than the acreage for 1945. The average yield for summer-season Honeyballs grown in 1946 was 167 crates per acre, about 10 percent greater than in 1945. If 1947 yields per acre were to be no better than the recent short-time average of 149 crates per acre, it would require an acreage about 10 percent larger than in 1946, to produce the same quantity.

HONEYDEW MELONS

Spring: Spring production of Honeydew melons was 702,000 crates in 1946, compared with 761,000 in 1945 and the 1935-44 average of 1,071,000 crates. The 3,900 acres for spring harvest in 1946 was nearly one-fourth larger than in 1945, but was still about 8 percent below the 1935-44 average. The 1946 spring-season average yield per acre of 180 crates was unusually low, comparing with 240 crates in 1945 and the 1935-44 average of 245 crates. The average price received by growers for spring season Honeydew melons in 1946 was slightly lower than the \$2.25 per crate average for the corresponding season in 1945, but was above the 1941-45 average of \$1.94 per crate. With

a yield per acre equal to the 1941-45 average, an acreage 10 percent less than in 1946 would result in a production about 10 percent larger than in 1946. In view of the outlook for transportation facilities no greater acreage should be encouraged.

Summer: Summer production of 5,487,000 crates of Honeydew melons in 1946 was by far the largest of record, comparing with 3,595,000 crates in 1945 and a 1935-44 average of only 1,907,000 crates. This record crop was produced on 18,840 acres, which is about 30 percent greater than in 1945 and more than double the 1935-44 average. The average yield per acre of 290 crates produced in the 1946 summer season compares with 254 crates in 1945 and the 1941-45 average of 269 crates.

The average price received by growers of about \$2.00 per crate for the record summer crop of 1946 was about 15 percent higher than in 1945 and was more than 3 times the 1935-39 average. It did not, however, equal the high price received for the small crop of 1943. In 1947, it is suggested that growers expand their summer season acreage by about 5 percent. Such an acreage would produce a crop about equal to that of 1946, with about a 1941-45 average yield per acre.

CARROTS

Winter: The 1946 production of 7,943,000 bushels was about 1,000,000 bushels less than the 1945 crop and slightly more than the 1941-45 average. The average price to growers in 1946 reached a record high of \$1.38 per bushel as compared with \$1.21 per bushel in 1945 and an average of \$1.07 per bushel during the period 1941-45. Considerable difficulty was experienced by growers in Texas in marketing both the 1944 and 1945 crops and large quantities were purchased by the Government. A 1947 acreage equal to that of 1946 is recommended. Assuming average growing conditions, production slightly less than in 1946 but about equal to the 1941-45 average would result.

Spring: The 1946 production of 5,466,000 bushels was about equal to that of 1945 and approximately 20 percent more than the 1941-45 average. In 1946 the average prices to growers amounted to \$1.80 per bushel and exceeded prices for any recent year. It is suggested that the 1947 acreage be maintained at the 1946 level. On the basis of 1941-45 average yields, such an acreage would result in a production slightly less than in 1946 and about 20 percent more than the 1941-45 average. It is probable that such production would be marketed at prices somewhat below those of 1946.

Summer: In 1946 production of 2,386,000 bushels was about equal to the 1945 production and the average production during 1941-45. The average price to growers in 1946 was lower than in 1945 and about this same as the average price during 1941-45. In view of prospective demand conditions, it is suggested that the 1947 acreage be reduced 5 percent. If yields equal to the 1935-44 average are realized, such an acreage would result in a production of 2,200,000 bushels.

Fall: In 1946 the indicated production of 12,662,000 bushels is about 2 1/2 million bushels less than that of 1945 but about 1 1/2 million bushels more than the average production of 1941-45. Difficulties are being experienced in certain states in connection with the marketing of the 1946 crop. It is suggested that acreage in 1947 be reduced 10 percent. Assuming 1941-45 average yields, such an acreage would result in the production of about 11,000,000 bushels which is approximately equal to the 1941-45 average production.

SWEET CORN

Growers in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania had 54,000 acres of sweet corn for harvest in 1946. This acreage was equal to that harvested in 1945 and about equal to the 1941-45 average. With the average yield per acre higher than that of 1945 and also above average, the 1946 production was slightly more than the 1941-45 average. The average price received by growers in 1946 is expected to be about \$29.00 per thousand ears, compared with \$32.47 in 1945 and \$22.36 in 1941-45.

In 1947, it seems that, with average yields, growers in the three states should be able to market the production from an acreage equal to that of 1946.

CAULIFLOWER

Stimulated by wartime prices, growers planted a record acreage in 1946 and will harvest a record crop. Total 1946 acreage of 40,610 compares with 36,920 in 1945 and the 1935-44 average of 29,790 acres.

Winter: Production in 1946, mostly in California and Arizona, was the largest of record, amounting to an estimated 4,095,000 crates or 15 percent more than 1945 and 80 percent more than the 1935-44 average.

The average price received by growers for the 1946 winter crop is estimated at \$1.52 per crate, or more than 2 1/2 times the 1935-39 average. Prices fluctuated rather widely during the 1946 winter season, with low returns on a considerable proportion of the crop.

A winter acreage 8 percent smaller than in 1946 is recommended which, with yields equal to the 1941-45 average, would mean a 8 percent decrease in production.

Spring: Stimulated by a combination of high prices and good yields per acre in 1945, growers in California and Washington together planted in 1946 the largest acreage since 1937. The record large production of 3,701,000 crates was only slightly larger than that of 1945 but was 35 percent above the 1935-44 average.

The average price of \$1.39 per crate received by growers for the 1946 spring crop was substantially less than in 1945.

A 5 percent smaller spring acreage in 1947 than in 1946 is suggested. If yields equal to the 1941-45 average are realized, such an acreage would produce a spring crop about 10 percent smaller than the 1946 record crop.

Summer: Production in this group, comprising principally Colorado and the Catskill Section in New York, is estimated at 2,259,000 crates for 1946, which is slightly less than in 1945 but 18 percent above the 1935-44 average.

Prices to growers have been favorable on the whole this season, although averaging slightly lower than last year. Prices moved upward from moderately low early season levels whereas in 1945 the trend was, in general, a declining one from high early season prices.

In 1947, an acreage 5 percent smaller than in 1946 is suggested. With yields the same as the 1941-45 average, such an acreage would produce a crop approximately 5 percent less than that of 1946.

Fall: In 1946, both acreage and production exceeded the previous record highs established in 1945. Estimated production in these areas, principally Long Island, Michigan and Oregon, of 2,316,000 crates in 1946 is slightly larger than that of 1945 and 46 percent above 1935-44 average. In 1946 plantings were greatly increased in Michigan and Oregon but were decreased on Long Island.

A 1947 fall acreage no larger than in 1946 in the Eastern seaboard states and 10 percent smaller than in 1946 in all other areas is suggested. This would result in a total fall acreage 5 percent smaller than in 1946. Assuming yields equal to the 1935-44 average, total fall production would be 5 percent smaller than in 1946.

CUCUMBERS

Winter: In 1946 acreage is estimated at 750 acres or almost double that in 1945. Per acre yields in 1946 were considerably below those in 1945, and a total production of 38,000 bushels of cucumbers in 1946 was 35 percent greater than in 1945. Average prices to growers of \$8.50 per bushel compares with \$6.30 per bushel in 1945. With an expected continued active demand, an acreage

about 30 percent larger than in 1946 is suggested.

Spring: In 1946, the spring crop acreage of 32,700 acres was 25 percent greater than in 1945 and 30 percent greater than the average during 1935-44. The average yield of 106 bushels per acre in 1946 was below that of 1945, but above the average during the period 1935-44. The 1946 production of 3,462,000 bushels was about 20 percent above 1945 and about 50 percent above the 1935-44 average. The average price to growers in 1946 of \$2.48 per bushel, compares with \$2.54 in 1945 and the 1941-45 average price of \$2.27 per bushel. Assuming average yields in 1947, an acreage 5 percent below 1946 is suggested. Assuming average growing conditions, a production 10 percent below 1946 would result.

Summer: The summer acreage of 17,290 acres in 1946 was 7 percent greater than in 1945 and 13 percent greater than the 1935-44 average. Yields in 1946 were about the same as in 1945 and slightly higher than average. The production in 1946 of 2,342,000 bushels was 10 percent above 1945 production and 16 percent above average. The 1946 average price of \$2.38 per bushel, compares with \$2.15 per bushel in 1945 and 1941-45 average price of \$1.67 per bushel. In view of prospective demand an acreage equal to 1946 is suggested.

Fall: In 1946, growers planted an indicated 6950 acres which was about 75 percent larger than in 1945, and about double the 1935-44 average. Assuming a slackening in market demand and average yields, an acreage in 1947 about 40 percent less than in 1946 is suggested.

EGGPLANT

Winter: The 1946 winter acreage of eggplant in Florida was 850 acres, 6 percent more than in 1945 and about double the 1935-44 average. The estimated production of 298,000 bushels in 1946 was slightly larger than in 1945. Prices to growers average \$2.60 per bushel, as compared to \$2.30 per bushel in 1945. As indicated in the 1947 Winter Production Guide Statement, an acreage 5 percent larger than in 1946 seems desirable.

Spring: The Florida acreage of spring-crop eggplant was estimated a record 1,800 acres in 1946 which was 9 percent larger than the acreage in 1945 and more than double the 1935-44 average. The record acreage with above-average yields produced a crop estimated at 720,000 bushels, 36 percent more than the previous record-large crop of 1945. The estimated average price received by growers in 1946 amounted to \$1.65 per bushel, which is about equal to the 1941-45 average, but was 15 percent below the 1945 average price of \$1.95 per bushel.

In 1947 a 10 percent reduction from the 1946 planted acreage is suggested. Assuming average yields this acreage would result in a production 21 percent less than the 1946 crop but 8 percent larger than that of 1945.

Summer: The acreage of summer eggplant in 1946 was approximately 5 percent larger than in 1945 and the 1935-44 average. With yields slightly below average, the estimated production of 438,000 bushels was 10 percent larger than in 1945, but about the same as the 10-year average. The estimated average price received by growers was \$1.56 per bushel, 15 percent less than the record-high 1945 price of \$1.70, but considerably above the 1941-45 average price of \$1.10 per bushel. In 1947, production from an acreage equal to that of 1946 could probably be marketed satisfactorily.

Fall: In 1946, growers planted 2,200 acres which was 52 percent larger than the 1935-44 average. As demand for truck crops is expected to slacken during the fall months, an acreage for 1947 about 15 percent less than that planted in 1946 seems desirable.

LETTUCE

Both acreage and production of lettuce have set new high records each year for the past three years. In 1946 the acreage of 208,990 acres was 21 percent larger than the previous record (in 1945) and 35 percent above the 1935-44 average. The expansion has taken place chiefly in California and Arizona which states accounted for 85 percent of the total 1946 acreage. A moderate expansion has also occurred in some Eastern states.

Yields have been at near-record levels during the war years, due to some extent to less strict grading and trimming. Prices for Western Iceberg were at relatively high levels throughout most of 1945 and 1946, and best Eastern lettuce brought fairly high prices most of the time.

Winter: The 1946 acreage of 53,850 acres, of which 97 percent was in California and Arizona, was 37 percent larger than that of 1945, and was 50 percent above the 1935-44 average. Yields in 1946 were above average. The average price to growers of \$2.86 per crate in 1946 compares with \$2.74 in 1945 and a 1941-45 average of \$2.53.

It is suggested that winter acreage in 1947 be increased by 10 percent. The increased acreage, with 1941-45 average yields, would give a production 15 percent larger than in 1946. With such a production prices may be below those of 1946.

Spring: The record production of 10,825,000 crates in 1946 was 13 percent larger than in 1945 and approximately 50 percent above the 1935-44 average. The average price to growers of \$2.39 per crate in 1946 was less than the 1945 price of \$3.00 and the 1941-45 average of \$2.64.

In 1947 an acreage equal to that of 1946 is suggested. Such an acreage, with 1941-45 average yields, would produce a crop only slightly smaller than that of 1946.

Summer: The record summer production of 7, 121,000 crates in 1946 exceeded 1945 production by 8 percent and the 1935-44 average by 44 percent. The average price to growers in 1946, estimated at \$2.55 per crate, was below the high price of \$3.13 for 1945, but not far below the 1941-45 average of \$2.67.

An acreage reduction of 10 percent in 1947 is suggested. With 1941-45 average yields, this would result in a production 5 percent smaller than in 1946.

Fall: Indicated production of 7,932,000 crates in 1946, nearly all in the West and 80 percent in California, set a new record-high which was 23 percent larger than in 1945 and nearly 60 percent above the 1935-44 average. The high production was attained through an increase of about 10 percent in both acreage and yields.

In 1947, a fall acreage 5 percent smaller than the 46,710 acres grown in 1946 is suggested. On the basis of 1941-45 average yields, this would result in a production 10 percent smaller than in 1946.

ONIONS

Early Spring: Production of 4,956,000 sacks (50-pound) in 1946 in South Texas was 30 percent larger than the 1935-44 average but 12 percent less than the record 1944 production. There was an active demand for the crop because of unusually short supplies of storage onions, and average prices were distinctly favorable to growers.

In 1947, heavy supplies of storage onions are expected to be available throughout most of the marketing season for early spring onions. This competition might result in low prices for much of the Texas early crop.

A 1947 acreage 25 percent smaller than that of 1946 should provide an ample supply of early spring onions. Assuming yields equal to the 1935-44 average,

this would mean a production about 25 percent smaller than last year and about 4 percent below the 1935-44 average.

Late Spring: Acreage in this group in 1946 was about 70 percent larger than the small 1945 acreage but 7 percent below 1935-44 average. Because of a high yield per acre which was boosted by relatively high yields in Arizona, a comparative newcomer in onion production, 1947 late spring production was more than 60 percent larger than the 10-year average.

Prices in 1946 held at relatively high levels until the middle of June when the first shipments from the large early summer crop began to augment market supplies.

The expected excess of storage onions in early 1947 may have the effect, among others, of delaying marketing of early spring onions, causing an overlapping of the two market seasons.

A reduction of 10 percent in acreage in 1947 from the 1946 level is suggested. With yields equal to those prevailing in recent years, such an acreage would produce a crop approximately 15 percent smaller than the record 1946 production but 40 percent larger than the small 1945 crop.

Early Summer: A record acreage and high yields in 1946 resulted in a production of 3,873,000 sacks (50-pound), or nearly 40 percent more than the 1945 crop. Low prices resulted in a delay in the marketing of the 1946 crop. Growers in many areas experienced difficulties in disposing of their crops.

A 1947 acreage 20 percent smaller than that of 1946 is suggested. Assuming yields equal to the 1941-45 average, this would result in a production about 30 percent less than in 1946 but about equal to the 1945 production.

Late Summer: A near record acreage and a record high yield per acre in 1946 resulted in a late summer or storage crop of 39,335,000 sacks of 50 pounds each. The estimated crop, which comprises about 75 percent of the annual onion production in the nation is 40 percent larger than the 1945 crop and 50 percent above the 1935-44 average.

An acreage reduction of 10 percent is suggested for 1947. If yields should approximate the 1941-45 average, this would result in a crop about 25 percent smaller than in 1946 but about 5 percent larger than the 1945 crop.

PEAS

Acreage and production of peas for the fresh market have declined steadily for the past several years. The total acreage of approximately 68,000 in 1946 is slightly smaller than in 1945 and 25 percent less than the 1935-44 average. Demand for fresh peas may be declining due to increased use of canned and frozen peas, packs of which reached an all-time high in 1946.

Winter Estimated production of 781,000 bushels in 1946 in the winter crop areas including Texas, Florida, and the Imperial Valley in California was slightly larger than in 1945 but 28 percent smaller than the 1935-44 average.

In 1946 growers in these areas received an estimated average price of \$2.74 per bushel or slightly less than the year before. If average yields had been secured, however, and if imports from Mexico had been normal, returns would probably have been considerably lower.

An acreage reduction of 10 percent in 1947 is suggested. With average yields, this would result in a production slightly larger than that of 1946.

Spring: Plantings have changed little during the war years, but the 1946 acreage of 28,360 was about 40 percent less than the 1935-44 average. Approximately 75 percent of the spring crop acreage was grown in California.

Growers in the spring areas received an estimated average price of \$1.67 per bushel, compared with the 1941-45 average of \$1.93. Reports indicate that some fields in California were only partially harvested because of lack of a market. The surplus production was due primarily to unusually heavy yields. If yields had been no greater than the 1941-45 average, production would have been 10 percent smaller and probably would not have been excessive.

In 1947 an acreage no larger than that of 1946 is suggested. With average yields, this would produce a crop about 10 percent smaller than the 1946 crop.

Summer: The crop of 18,160 acres in 1946 was slightly less than the 1945 crop and was 13 percent below the 1935-44 average. Low yields in the Mountain States in 1946, however, reduced estimated production to 1,584,000 bushels, 16 percent less than the 1945 crop, and approximately 25 percent below the 1935-44 average.

Although the 1946 crop was smaller, prices to growers have been less favorable than in 1945 and average \$1.81 per bushel, as compared with \$2.27 in 1945 and a 1941-45 average of \$1.54.

In 1947 an acreage 15 percent smaller than that of 1946 is suggested. With yields equal to the 1935-44 average, this would result in a crop only slightly smaller than in 1946.

Fall: The fall crop of peas is grown almost entirely in California with a very small acreage in New Mexico. Plantings in the Imperial Valley for late fall harvest have been well maintained in recent years. Acreage for early-fall harvest, scattered over several parts of the State, has been steadily declining, and was estimated at 4,600 acres in 1946, about 12 percent less than in 1945 and about half of the 1935-44 average. Yields in 1946 were slightly above average.

Estimated prices to growers in all fall-crop areas averaged \$3.21 per bushel in 1945 for a crop 14 percent larger than the 1941-45 average. Because of decreased demand for fresh peas, and possibly less favorable economic conditions in late 1947, a fall acreage no larger than that of 1946 seems desirable.

Peppers

Winter: The production guide statement for winter vegetables suggested an increase of 10 percent in the 1947 acreage of winter peppers in Florida. It now appears desirable to increase this to 20 percent. The 1946 crop was 10 percent less than that of 1945 and a larger supply could have been marketed without difficulty. A 20 percent increase in acreage would, with 1935-44 average yields, produce a crop nearly 10 percent larger than that of 1946. No serious marketing difficulties are anticipated for a crop of this size.

Spring: Growers harvested 6,500 acres in 1946, an increase of 35 percent over 1945, and more than twice the 1941-45 average. The 1946 production was slightly less than in 1945 because of below-average yields, but the 1946 crop was 75 percent above the 1935-44 average production. Growers received an average price of \$2.45 per bushel in 1946, compared with \$2.50 in 1945, and an average of \$2.24 for the 1941-45 average. A production about equal to that of 1946 probably could be marketed without encountering serious difficulties. Such a production could be obtained, with average yields, from an acreage approximately 20 percent below that of 1946.

Summer: The 1946 production was 3,342,000 bushels, 12 percent more than the 1945 crop and 18 percent above the 1941-45 average production. The average

yield was about the same as in 1945, although somewhat below the 1935-44 average. For this large production, growers received an average price of \$1.39 per bushel, compared with \$1.74 in 1945 and an average price of \$1.30 for the period. With about average yields, ample market supplies should be obtained from an acreage about 10 percent less than that of 1946.

Fall: Indicated acreage for fall harvest is 5,500 acres, an increase of 10 percent over 1945, and about 40 percent larger than the 1935-44 average. In 1947, with 1935-44 average yields, ample supplies could be produced on an acreage about 10 percent less than that of 1946.

Shallots

Winter: The production of winter shallots in 1946 amounted to an estimated 402,000 bushels, about 5 percent above the 1945 winter crop and about 45 percent above the 1941-45 average. The average price to growers of \$1.90 per bushel (\$7.60 per barrel) was about the same as the 1945 price, and considerably above the 1941-45 average of \$1.42 per bushel (\$5.68 per barrel). It is suggested that acreage be reduced about 10 percent below that of 1946.

Spring: The 1946 spring crop estimated at 162,000 bushels was about 30 percent less than that of 1945 and the 1941-45 average production. The 1946 yield per acre was very low. The average price received by growers in 1946 was \$1.90 per bushel (\$7.60 per barrel), compared with \$1.35 per bushel (\$5.40 per barrel) in 1945 and with the 1941-45 average of \$1.48 per bushel (\$5.92 per barrel).

In the spring of 1947, growers should be able to market satisfactorily a production slightly in excess of the 1941-45 average. To obtain such a production, with average yields, would require an increase in acreage about 10 percent above that of 1946.

Spinach

Winter: The acreage of winter spinach in 1946 was 43,350 acres, compared with 40,900 acres in 1945 and a 1941-45 average of 43,440 acres. The average yield per acre in 1946 of 169 bushels was about equal to the 1941-45 average but approximately 10 percent less than the 1945 yield of 188 bushels. The price to growers in 1946 of 85 cents per bushel was about the same as in 1945. On the basis of yields equal to the 1941-45 average, acreage in 1947 equal to that in 1946 would result in a production about the same as in 1946. Although such a production might possibly sell at somewhat lower prices than the 1946 crop, it is suggested that the 1947 acreage be maintained at the 1946 level.

Spring: The production of 3,069,000 bushels in 1946 is about equal to the 1945 and 1941-45 average. The average price received by growers in 1946 was 77 cents per bushel, compared with 99 cents in 1945 and the 1941-45 average of 76 cents. The average yield per acre in 1946 was slightly higher than in 1945 and approximately 13 percent above the 1941-45 average. Difficulties developed in connection with the marketing of the crop in 1946 and Government assistance became necessary. Purchases of surplus spinach were made in some areas. It is suggested that the 1947 acreage be reduced 10 percent below that of 1946.

Summer: Production in 1946 was 2,532,000 bushels, compared with 2,346,000 bushels in 1945 and the 1941-45 average of 1,834,000 bushels. Considerable difficulty was experienced in marketing the crop in 1946 and Government assistance became necessary. Surplus spinach in New York and Connecticut was purchased by the Government in 1946. In view of the marketing difficulties which were experienced in 1946, it is suggested that the 1947 acreage be reduced 5 percent.

Fall: Prospective production, based on the best information currently available, is approximately 2,400,000 bushels, which is approximately 12 percent greater than the near-average 1945 crop. In view of the prospective demand

conditions, it is suggested that the acreage of fall spinach in 1947 be reduced 5 percent.

Tomatoes

Winter: The estimated winter acreage of 14,000 acres in 1946, all of which was grown in Florida, was approximately 20 percent less than in 1945. Because of lower yields, the indicated 1946 production was 32 percent smaller than that of the preceding year, but was 6 percent more than the 1935-44 average.

Imports in the 1945-46 season included 6,029 cars from Mexico, compared with the record-high imports of 7,976 cars in 1944-45. Imports from Cuba increased from 377 carloads in 1944-45 to 1,146 cars in 1945-46, the latter figure being still far below pre-war imports from Cuba. Imports from Mexico were limited in 1945 and may be limited again in 1946 by the unavailability of refrigerator cars. Prices to growers averaged \$7.60 per bushel in 1946, compared with \$4.95 in 1945 and a 1941-45 average of \$4.85.

For 1947 an acreage increase of 30 percent over the 1946 acreage is suggested. With yields equal to the 1935-44 average, the resulting crop would exceed 1946 production by 35 percent but would fall about 5 percent short of 1945 production.

Early Spring: Because of phenomenal increases in the Texas Lower Valley acreage in recent years, production for early spring harvest reached an estimated 7,877,000 bushels in 1946, compared with a 1935-44 average of 3,411,000 bushels.

No serious marketing difficulties developed in 1946, although the average price of \$2.73 per bushel received by growers was substantially less than the average price of \$3.23 received in 1945.

A 10 percent acreage reduction in 1947 as compared with 1946 is believed desirable. If yields equal to the 1935-44 average were obtained, the resulting crop would be about 10 percent smaller than that of 1946 but nearly 10 percent larger than the 1945 crop.

Late Spring: Indicated production of 3,802,000 bushels in 1946, about 79 percent of which was grown in Texas, was slightly less than the production of 1945 but about 10 percent more than the 1935-44 average. Growers received an estimated average price of \$2.38 per bushel in 1946, compared with \$2.84 per bushel in 1945.

A reduction of 10 percent in acreage in 1947 is suggested. With yields equal to the 1935-44 average, a production about 10 percent smaller than the 1946 crop would result.

Summer: Production in 1946 is estimated at 15,133,000 bushels, an increase of 10 percent over 1945 and 17 percent above the 1935-44 average. Prices to growers were estimated to average \$1.81 per bushel compared with \$2.86 per bushel in 1945 and an average of \$1.97 per bushel for 1941-45.

A 1947 acreage equal to that planted in 1946 is suggested. With yields equal to the 1935-44 average, this would produce a crop slightly smaller than that of 1946 but nearly 10 percent larger than the 1945 crop.

Fall: Acreage in California for early fall harvest in 1946 totaled 20,400 acres, or about the same as in 1945. The late fall acreage in Florida and Texas amounted to 20,000 acres, an increase of about 40 percent over 1945 and nearly double the 1935-44 average.

In view of the possibility that consumer demand will be smaller, it is suggested that California growers reduce their 1947 fall plantings by 10 percent as compared with 1946, and that Texas and Florida growers reduce their acreage by 20 percent.

Watermelons

During the past four seasons, growers have received the highest prices in the history of the industry. Acreage in 1943 dropped to a low point but by 1945 had increased to approximately the pre-war level. The 1946 acreage reached a record of 333,750 acres, 28 percent greater than the 1945 acreage. The 1946 production was 35 percent more than the 1935-44 average and was 20 percent greater than the 1945 crop. In 1946, prices to growers for the spring crop were the highest on record, and prices to growers for the summer crop remained at a high level, although generally below the prices for the 1945 crop.

Spring: The Imperial Valley of California and Florida are the only two areas included in this group. Before 1945, the acreage in the Imperial Valley had been declining for several years. In 1946, however, the Imperial Valley acreage increased about 40 percent above the 1945 acreage. A combination of increased acreage and high yields resulted in a production slightly greater than the 1935-44 average. Most of the 1946 crop was marketed at high prices. It would seem that the production from an Imperial Valley acreage about 10 percent larger than in 1946 could be marketed in the usual outlets supplied by the Imperial Valley, possibly at somewhat lower prices.

In 1946, the acreage of watermelons in Florida reached the record high level of 51,000 acres. This acreage represented an increase of 30 percent above the 1945 plantings and is more than twice the 1935-44 average. Per acre yields in 1946 were below average because of heavy rains and disease and unless unfavorable conditions prevail during the growing season in 1947, growers in Florida may find it difficult to market the production from an acreage considerably smaller than that grown in 1946. Unless growers are willing to accept prices considerably below those of 1946, and possibly below those of the war years, a reduction of 20 percent in acreage seems necessary in 1947. If average yields are obtained, this acreage would result in a production about 11 percent above that of 1946.

The reduction of 20 percent in Florida and the increase of 10 percent in the Imperial Valley would result in a combined acreage for the late spring group of states 17 percent below that of 1946.

Summer: In 1946, production in the summer group of States was 20 percent more than the 1945 production and about one-third greater than the 1935-44 average production. Although prices for the 1946 crop averaged \$372 per thousand melons, nearly four times the 1935-39 average, prices were below those received in 1945. It is suggested that in 1947 growers reduce acreage by 20 percent. With average yields, the reduced acreage will be sufficient to produce a crop slightly larger than either the pre-war average or the 1945 production.

Vegetables for ProcessingAsparagus

Both the canned and frozen pack have increased rapidly during the war years. The 1946 canned pack of 4,788,000 cases (equivalent 24/No. 2 cans) was the largest on record, compared with the 1937-41 average of 2,900,000 cases. The frozen pack has set a new record each year since 1942 and in 1942 amounted to approximately 25,000,000 compared with the 1937-41 average of approximately 7,000,000 pounds.

Prices to growers in recent years have been favorable. Many processors in various parts of the country have paid more than the designated prices in 1945 and 1946. California growers received an average of \$168.00 per ton in 1945 and probably slightly more in 1946. With 1946 production of both canned and frozen asparagus at record-high volume and with inventories of frozen asparagus at record levels, it is recommended that plantings be planned to maintain 1946 acreages.

Lima Beans

The indicated 76,500 acres of lima beans for commercial canning and freezing in 1946 is about 15 percent more than the acreage for 1945 and about 40 percent more than the 1935-44 average. The indicated production for 1946 is approximately 42,000 tons, about 20 percent more than that of 1945 and about 20 percent more than the 1941-45 average.

Prices to growers for lima beans for processing averaged \$112 per ton in 1945, compared with an average price of \$99.36 for the 1941-45 period.

Increasing quantities of lima beans have been utilized for freezing, but annual canned pack figures indicate a sharp decline in the utilization of limas for canning. The quantity of limas used for canning decreased to approximately 40 percent between 1942 and 1945. Similarly, packers' and distributors' stocks of canned lima beans have declined from an estimated 700,000 cases in August 1942 to about 100,000 cases in August 1946. Stocks of frozen lima beans in August 1946, however, were about normal, as compared with those of recent years.

In 1947, production from an acreage equal to that of 1946 is suggested. With this acreage and with 1935-44 average yield, a production slightly below that of 1946 may be expected.

Snap Beans

The estimated 130,560 acres of snap beans grown in 1946 for commercial canning and freezing is approximately 5 percent less than that of 1945 but about 35 percent more than the 1935-44 average acreage. Yields in 1946 are estimated at slightly less than in 1945 but about the same as the 1935-44 average.

The 1946 production of snap beans for processing is estimated at 207,800 tons, approximately 6 percent less than the 220,000 tons produced in 1945, but about 42 percent more than the 1935-44 average. The carry-over of canned and frozen snap beans at the end of the 1946 season is expected to be about normal in relation to the quantities carried over during recent years.

In 1947, a production from an acreage about 10 percent less than that of 1946, with 1935-44 average yields, appears desirable. This would result in a production about 10 percent smaller than the 1946 crop.

Beets

Plantings totaling 18,600 acres for processing in 1946 represent a 10 percent reduction from the preceding year but are 27 percent more than the 1935-44 average. During the war years yields were stepped up enormously by the practice

of leaving crops longer in the field in order to obtain size. Yields in 1946 are lower as canners discount large beets suitable only for cut and diced pack. Reduced plantings in 1946 combined with smaller yields resulted in a crop now estimated at 132,900 tons, about 30 percent less than the record 1945 crop.

Prices paid by canners in 1946 apparently are not far from the prices designated for price ceiling purposes. Surpluses necessitating Government purchases developed in the Midwest in the falls of 1944 and 1945. Commercial inventories of canned beets are at a high level and a further decrease in plantings seems desirable. Because of these inventories and some possible slackening of demand, it is suggested that even with a continued trend toward smaller pre-war yields in 1947, the acreage for processing be reduced 10 percent below that of 1946.

Sweet Corn

The 539,450 acres of sweet corn planted for processing in 1946 was slightly more than the acreage in 1945 but was about 25 percent above the 1935-44 average. The indicated production of 1,247,700 tons for 1946 is 11 percent greater than that of 1945 and one-third more than the 1935-44 average. The 1946 pack of sweet corn is expected to be at least 10 percent greater than the 28,700,000 cases packed in 1945.

Commercial stocks of canned corn in August 1946 were below those of August 1945 and August 1944. Warehouse stocks of frozen corn in August 1946, at nearly 6,000,000 pounds, were nearly twice those a year earlier and more than twice the 1941-45 average.

The 1946 pack of canned and frozen corn is expected to be about sufficient to supply the demand and to leave about a normal carry-over at the end of the season. Because of these conditions, production from an acreage about 10 percent smaller than in 1946 seems adequate for 1947.

Peas

Production of peas for processing, in response to wartime demands and growing demand for the frozen product, increased to a new record-high in 1946. The estimated production of 522,610 tons in 1946 is 5 percent larger than the 1945 production and 69 percent above the 1935-44 average. These increases have been achieved by increases in both acreage and yield.

It is expected that the 1946 canned pack will exceed the 1945 record pack of 39,700,000 cases. This heavy pack follows a carry-over of sizeable proportions from the 1945 pack. The frozen pea pack has set a new record each year since 1939. The 1946 pack of frozen peas is estimated to be approximately 25 percent more than the 1945 pack of 103,800,000 pounds, and nearly 4 times the 1937-41 average. This large increase follows a record carry-over from the 1945 pack.

Recently, there have been indications of a leveling-off in consumer demand for both canned and frozen peas and a tendency for commercial buyers to become increasingly discriminating in regard to quality. In 1947, a reduction of about 20 percent in the planted acreage and greater attention to quality are believed to be necessary to avoid burdensome surpluses. Such an acreage, after allowing 6 percent for normal abandonment and after assuming yields equal to the 1941-45 average, should result in a production about 25 percent less than the record 1946 crop, about equal to the 1941-45 average production, and approximately one-third more than the 1935-44 average.

Spinach

The average pack of approximately 8,000,000 cases of canned spinach during 1941-45 was about double the average pack for the years 1937-41. The average pack of frozen spinach of approximately 23,000,000 pounds during 1941-45 was about six times the average pack during the years 1937-41. The pack of

canned spinach in 1946 is estimated at 9,000,000 cases (basis 24/2's), or about equal to the 1945 pack. The pack of frozen spinach in 1946 is estimated at 37,000,000 pounds, also about equal to the 1945 pack. The pack of canned spinach was increased during the war years primarily to meet military requirements. During the past five years the pack of frozen spinach was increased sharply primarily for civilian consumption. During the war years prices to growers for spinach for processing were increased substantially.

Commercial stocks of both canned and frozen spinach are large, and it is probable that there will be a large carry-over of stocks into the 1947 season. In view of the prospective heavy stocks of both canned and frozen spinach in 1947 and decreased demand for processing, growers should plant only as much acreage for processing as they can contract before planting. It is suggested that acreage for processing in 1947 be decreased 15 percent. With 1941-45 average yields, such acreage would result in a production of about 79,000 tons in 1947, compared with a production of 89,300 tons in 1945.

Tomatoes

Production in 1946 is estimated at 3,011,000 tons, 12 percent more than the 1945 production but 5 percent smaller than the record-high production of 1942. The production now indicated for 1946 is nearly 30 percent larger than the 1935-44 average. Yields in 1946 were slightly above average. The reduced yields due to blight in Eastern areas were offset by above-average yields in some Midwestern and Western producing areas. In 1945, growers received an average of \$26.59 per ton, compared with the 1941-45 average of \$22.97. In 1946, canners in some areas were reported paying higher prices than in 1945.

During recent years, there has been a pronounced shift from the packing of canned tomatoes to the packing of tomato products. In 1945, the canned tomato pack dropped to less than half of the 1942 record pack, but the output of tomato products reached record or near-record levels. The 1946 canned tomato pack is expected to be short of estimated requirements, while the total pack of tomato products is not expected to be excessive.

The 1947 pack will be sold at a time when market conditions may be less favorable than for the 1946 pack. For this reason a 1947 acreage equal to that planted in 1946 is suggested. If yields should be the same as the 1935-44 average, the resulting crop would be about the same size as the 1946 crop.

Cabbage for Sauerkraut

In 1946 the 10,880 acres of cabbage contracted for kraut is 12 percent greater than in 1945 and 22 percent greater than the 1935-44 average. The indicated average yield in 1946 is 10.0 tons per acre, compared with 10.7 tons in 1945, and the 1935-44 average of 8 tons. The 1946 production of 108,800 tons is 5 percent greater than that of 1945 and 50 percent greater than the 1935-44 average.

If the indicated average yield is obtained in contracted acreage and if open market purchases in 1946 are equal to 1945, this would provide a total of 240,000 tons for manufacture in 1946. This compares with 234,300 tons in 1945 and the 1935-44 average of 152,400 tons.

Assuming some slackening in market demand, the pack of sauerkraut in 1947 might well be below that of 1946. In 1947 an acreage 10 percent below that of 1946 is suggested.

Cucumbers for Pickles

In 1946 the 139,260 acres planted for cucumbers for pickles was 16 percent more than 1945 and 36 percent above the 1935-44 average. Growing conditions in 1946 may result in an average yield about equal to the 1935-44 average of 1.70 tons per acre which would result in a record high production of about 213,000 tons in 1946. This production compares with 185,424 tons in 1945 and the 1935-44 average production of 156,461 tons. The 1945 average price of \$48.33 per ton, nearly one-fourth more than the 1941-45 average price of \$39.00 per ton.

Present conditions indicate stocks of salt and dill pickles higher than in previous years. In view of anticipated lighter demand, an acreage in 1947 about 15 percent below 1946 is suggested. Assuming 1935-44 average yields, a production would be about equal to the 1941-45 average.

Suggested Guide for Production and Acreage - 1947

| Season | 1947 Production | | Acreage (Harvested) | | | | % 1947 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|
| | Guide | | 1946 | | | | Acreage |
| | Production | Acreage | 1946 | 10-Yr. | 5-Yr. | Is of 1946 | |
| | (Harvested) | (Harvested) | Indicated | Average | Average | Indicated | |
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Percent | |
| (crates-24#) Asparagus | | | | | | | |
| Spring | 8,272.4 | 79.4 | 79.4 | 78.3 | 86.6 | 100 | |
| (bushels-32#) Beans, Lima | | | | | | | |
| Winter | 178.2 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 110 | |
| Spring | 427.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 100 | |
| Summer | 681.6 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 110 | |
| Fall | 30.0 | .6 | .5 | .8 | .8 | 120 | |
| Total | 1,317.3 | 19.5 | 18.3 | 19.9 | 20.2 | 107 | |
| (bushels-30#) Beans, Snap | | | | | | | |
| Winter | 3,237.0 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 27.3 | 28.5 | 100 | |
| Spring | 4,364.0 | 54.5 | 54.6 | 67.1 | 58.3 | 100 | |
| Summer | 4,267.1 | 37.8 | 39.8 | 35.4 | 42.3 | 95 | |
| Fall | 4,250.0 | 42.5 | 52.6 | 40.7 | 40.3 | 80 | |
| Total | 16,118.1 | 176.3 | 188.5 | 170.5 | 169.4 | 94 | |
| (bushels-52#) Beets | | | | | | | |
| Winter | 1,128.8 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 100 | |
| Spring | 237.6 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 110 | |
| Summer | 741.0 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 95 | |
| Total | 2,107.4 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 100 | |
| (tons-2000#) All Cabbage | | | | | | | |
| Winter | 358.7 | 64.4 | 58.5 | 51.5 | 61.3 | 110 | |
| Spring | 139.6 | 27.2 | 30.2 | 27.7 | 27.4 | 90 | |
| Summer | 199.3 | 28.8 | 30.4 | 34.5 | 31.8 | 95 | |
| Fall | 626.6 | 75.4 | 81.8 | 68.8 | 74.4 | 92 | |
| Total | 1,324.2 | 195.8 | 200.9 | 182.5 | 194.9 | 97 | |
| (crates-60#) Cantaloups | | | | | | | |
| Spring | 2,877.3 | 20.7 | 23.0 | 17.7 | 14.2 | 90 | |
| Summer | 12,991.4 | 118.1 | 112.5 | 83.9 | 81.7 | 105 | |
| Total | 15,868.7 | 138.8 | 135.5 | 101.6 | 95.9 | 102 | |
| (crates-60#) Honeyball Melons | | | | | | | |
| Spring | 257.3 | 1.84 | 1.75 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 105 | |
| Summer | 34.4 | .23 | .21 | .4 | .2 | 110 | |
| Total | 291.7 | 2.07 | 1.96 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 106 | |
| (crates-35#) Honeydew Melons | | | | | | | |
| Spring | 772.2 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 90 | |
| Summer | 5,321.4 | 19.8 | 18.8 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 105 | |
| Total | 6,093.6 | 23.3 | 22.7 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 103 | |
| (bushels-50#) Carrots | | | | | | | |
| Winter | 7,378.0 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 22.7 | 29.7 | 100 | |
| Spring | 5,286.8 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 8.7 | 10.6 | 100 | |
| Summer | 2,160.8 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 95 | |
| Fall | 11,243.9 | 27.2 | 30.2 | 20.0 | 26.5 | 90 | |
| Total | 26,069.5 | 76.4 | 79.7 | 57.3 | 73.8 | 96 | |

Suggested Guide for Production and Acreage - 1947

(Continued)

| Season | 1947 Production | | Acreage (Harvested) | | | % 1947 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | Guide | | 1946 | 10-Yr. | 5-Yr. | Acreage |
| | Production | Acreage | Indicated | Average | Average | Is of 1946 |
| | (Harvested) | | | 1935-44 | 1941-45 | Indicated |
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Percent |
| (crates-37#) Cauliflower | | | | | | |
| Winter | 3,753.8 | 13.0 | 14.2 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 92 |
| Spring | 3,238.6 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 95 |
| Summer | 2,080.9 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 95 |
| Fall | 2,196.4 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 95 |
| Total | 11,269.7 | 38.1 | 40.6 | 29.8 | 31.8 | 94 |
| (crates-65#) Celery | | | | | | |
| Winter | 6,350.4 | 10.8 | 12.0 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 90 |
| Spring | 3,654.7 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 90 |
| Summer | 2,184.6 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 90 |
| Fall | 8,336.8 | 22.7 | 25.2 | 23.3 | 25.2 | 90 |
| Total | 20,526.5 | 44.9 | 49.9 | 39.5 | 41.1 | 90 |
| (ears-0.7#) Corn, Sweet | | | | | | |
| Summer | 269,568.0 | 54.0 | 54.0 | 49.3 | 53.5 | 100 |
| (bushels-48#) Cucumbers | | | | | | |
| Winter | 68.2 | .96 | .75 | -- | .4/1 | 130 |
| Spring | 2,951.2 | 31.0 | 32.7 | 24.9 | 26.1 | 95 |
| Summer | 2,247.7 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 100 |
| Fall | 296.0 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 60 |
| Total | 5,563.1 | 53.28 | 57.75 | 43.7 | 45.8 | 92 |
| (bushels-33#) Eggplant | | | | | | |
| Winter | 321.1 | .89 | .85 | .4/1 | .6 | 105 |
| Spring | 571.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | .7 | 1.0 | 90 |
| Summer | 454.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 100 |
| Fall | 277.4 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 85 |
| Total | 1,624.4 | 6.39 | 6.85 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 93 |
| (crates-70#) Lettuce | | | | | | |
| Winter | 9,773.8 | 59.3 | 53.8 | 35.7 | 37.7 | 110 |
| Spring | 10,529.6 | 71.6 | 71.6 | 54.9 | 57.2 | 100 |
| Summer | 6,789.6 | 33.1 | 36.8 | 29.6 | 28.0 | 90 |
| Fall | 7,144.4 | 44.4 | 46.7 | 34.1 | 35.2 | 95 |
| Total | 34,237.4 | 208.4 | 208.9 | 154.3 | 158.1 | 100 |
| (sacks-50#) Onions | | | | | | |
| Spring | 5,584.0 | 61.1 | 77.6 | 68.7 | 62.5 | 79 |
| Summer | 31,848.3 | 75.0 | 84.9 | 67.7 | 70.1 | 88 |
| Total | 37,432.3 | 136.1 | 162.5 | 136.4 | 132.6 | 84 |
| (bushels-30#) Peas, Green | | | | | | |
| Winter | 797.0 | 11.1 | 12.3 | 14.6 | 13.7 | 90 |
| Spring | 2,325.5 | 28.4 | 28.4 | 45.2 | 29.4 | 100 |
| Summer | 1,543.6 | 15.4 | 18.2 | 20.8 | 21.4 | 85 |
| Fall | 882.7 | 9.1 | (9.1) | 12.8 | 8.1 | (100) |
| Total | 5,548.8 | 64.0 | 68.0 | 93.4 | 72.6 | 94 |

Suggested Guide for Production and Acreage - 1947

(Continued)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|-----------------|---|---------------------|---|-----------|---|-----------|---|------------|--|---------|
| | : | 1947 Production | : | Acreage (Harvested) | | | : | % 1947 | | | | |
| Season | : | Guide | : | 1946 | : | 10-Yr. | : | 5-Yr. | : | Acreage | | |
| | : | Production | : | Acreage | : | Average | : | Average | : | Is of 1946 | | |
| | : | :(Harvested): | | Indicated | : | 1935-44 | : | 1941-45 | : | Indicated | | |
| | | Thousands | | Thousands | | Thousands | | Thousands | | Thousands | | Percent |

(bushels-25 $\frac{1}{2}$)Peppers, Green

| | | | | | | |
|--------|---------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| Winter | 1,240.3 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 120 |
| Spring | 1,341.6 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 80 |
| Summer | 3,417.1 | 15.2 | 17.0 | 13.1 | 14.3 | 90 |
| Fall | 860.0 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 90 |
| Total | 6,859.0 | 30.0 | 32.8 | 22.1 | 24.6 | 91 |

(bushels-18 $\frac{1}{2}$)Spinach

| | | | | | | |
|--------|----------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| Winter | 7,369.5 | 43.3 | 43.4 | 44.0 | 43.4 | 100 |
| Spring | 2,563.5 | 8.9 | 9.9 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 90 |
| Summer | 2,243.3 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 95 |
| Fall | 2,221.8 | 8.7 | (9.1) | 9.3 | 9.1 | (95) |
| Total | 14,398.1 | 67.3 | 69.1 | 69.6 | 68.9 | 97 |

(bushels-25 $\frac{1}{2}$)Shallots

| | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|
| Winter | 326.5 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 2.7/1 | 2.5 | 90 |
| Spring | 242.4 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.3/1 | 2.2 | 110 |
| Total | 568.9 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 96 |

(bushels-53 $\frac{1}{2}$)Tomatoes

| | | | | | | |
|--------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| Winter | 2,475.2 | 18.2 | 14.0 | 12.7 | 12.3 | 130 |
| Spring | 10,508.9 | 134.7 | 149.7 | 87.9 | 99.9 | 90 |
| Summer | 14,867.0 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 81.6 | 88.4 | 100 |
| Fall | 4,325.0 | 34.6 | 40.4 | 24.7 | 28.3 | 85 |
| Total | 32,176.1 | 284.7 | 301.3 | 209.9 | 228.9 | 94 |

(melons-25 $\frac{1}{2}$)Watermelons

| | | | | | | |
|--------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|
| Spring | 16,771.1 | 47.0 | 56.6 | 27.0 | 29.7 | 83 |
| Summer | 58,977.5 | 221.7 | 277.2 | 212.1 | 186.8 | 80 |
| Total | 75,748.6 | 268.7 | 333.8 | 239.1 | 216.5 | 80 |

Total for Seasons

| | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----|
| Winter | 312.6 | 299.5 | 236.0 | 260.8 | 104 |
| Spring | 616.8 | 669.1 | 554.3 | 546.2 | 92 |
| Summer | 771.1 | 842.7 | 691.5 | 682.3 | 92 |
| Fall /2 | 284.2 | 318.7 | 249.6 | 261.9 | 89 |
| Total | 1,984.7 | 2,130.0 | 1,733.4 | 1,751.2 | 93 |

/1 Short time average.

/2 Includes allowances in 1946 for the late fall crops of green peas and spinach for which official estimates are not yet available.

1947 Goals - Truck Crops - Page 82 -
 COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR PROCESSING
 Suggested Guide for Production and Acreage - 1947

| Commodity | : 1947 Production | | : Acreage (Planted) | | : % 1947 | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------|
| | : Guide | | : 10-Yr. | | : 5-Yr. | |
| | : Production: | | : 1946 | | : Average | |
| | : (tons) : (Planted): | | : Indicated | | : 1935-44 : 1941-45 | |
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Percent |
| Tomatoes | 3,072.7 | 617.0 | 617.0 | 496.3 | 574.6 | 100 |
| Sweet Corn | 1,126.4 | 485.5 | 439.4 | 433.2 | 517.8 | 90 |
| Green Peas | 410.4 | 423.1 | 528.9 | 377.9 | 461.9 | 80 |
| Snap Beans | 196.2 | 117.5 | 130.6 | 95.0 | 142.3 | 90 |
| Sub-total | 4,805.7 | 1,643.1 | 1,815.9 | 1,402.4 | 1,696.6 | 90 |
| Asparagus | 49.5 | 45.0 | 45.0/1 | 45.5 | 44.7 | 100 |
| Beans, Lima | 42.8 | 76.5 | 76.5 | 53.7 | 67.5 | 100 |
| Beets | 117.2 | 16.7 | 18.6 | 14.3 | 19.2 | 90 |
| Cabbage (sauerkraut) | 162.8 | 19.8 | 22.0 | 19.6 | 19.1 | 90 |
| Cucumbers, pickles | 201.2 | 118.4 | 139.3 | 102.2 | 114.8 | 85 |
| Spinach | 79.0 | 33.8 | 39.7/1 | 28.7 | 37.1 | 85 |
| Total all | 5,458.2 | 1,953.3 | 2,157.0 | 1,666.4 | 1,999.0 | 90 |

/1 Rough estimate since acreage data for late fall 1946 are not available.

Note: The 1947 guides of commercial truck crops for processing are preliminary and will be reviewed and stated in terms of volume of packed processed vegetables.

GARDEN

Next year will mark the seventh year in which a national garden program will be carried on. Beginning with a defense garden program inaugurated by the Department in 1941, the coming of war changed that into a Victory garden program in which 18 to 20 million families participated. Their total production helped greatly to insure adequate supplies of food for our military forces, our allies, and our civilians. The Department sponsored and guided these programs in cooperation with State agricultural colleges, garden clubs, magazines, radio, the press, the seed and horticultural trades, and innumerable volunteer garden leaders. Now in the immediate post war years of adjustment such programs, on a broader base, need to be continued. High garden goals are again necessary and desirable for the following reasons:

1. To insure better nutrition in many millions of American families. Studies made by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics on the consumption of vegetables and fruits show that the average person does not get enough of these protective foods. Families with gardens acquire a taste for a wider variety and become customers for a greater quantity of vegetables and fruits throughout the year.
2. To provide families, particularly those in the lower income groups, with a net addition to the quantity of vegetables and fruits consumed by them.
3. To assist the families of America in meeting the cost of living.
4. To foster nutrition education and aid in the development of cultural values that come with home gardening and home grounds and community improvement.

Number of Gardens: 6 million farm gardens, 12 million urban, suburban and small town gardens.

Size of Gardens: As large as can be efficiently handled from planting time through harvest, with emphasis on quality, care and conservation.

Garden Base: Broaden the garden base by including home and community grounds improvement, as well as fruits and vegetables.

Research: Many problems peculiar to small urban and suburban gardens require specific investigation of a research character or special adaptation of established research to such gardens.

Care of Gardens: Improve cultural methods and obtain more effective control of garden pests and diseases.

Garden Soil Conservation and Improvement: Encourage soil building practices which will add organic matter, and contouring to improve the physical and chemical character of the soil and which will prevent soil erosion.

Conservation of Products: Harvest products at ideal states of maturity. Preserve reasonable quantities of garden and orchard products by a variety of suitable methods, i.e., storing, canning, freezing, brining. Emphasize quality of product saved and skill in its preservation. Improve community cooperative canning facilities.

Home Grounds Improvement: Make home life increasingly desirable by planting more fruit trees, and more lawns, ornamentals and shade trees. Horticulture and gardening are an essential part of the higher standard of living on farms as well as in small towns and urban communities.

TOBACCO

Requirements and outlook: Estimated requirements of domestic tobacco consisting of usage in domestic factories and exports for the 1947-48 marketing year compared with estimated 1946 production and disappearance during 1945-46 and 1946-47 are as follows:

| Kind of Tobacco | Production | Disappearance | | Requirements |
|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1946 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 |
| | (Millions of pounds) | | | |
| Flue-cured | 1,312.6 | 1,152.7 | 1,215.0 | 1,150.0 |
| Burley | 601.7 | 477.1 | 500.0 | 490.0 |
| Fire-cured | 92.1 | 88.4 | 90.0 | 85.0 |
| Dark Air-cured | 49.1 | 43.0 | 40.0 | 38.0 |
| Maryland | 42.4 | 29.6 | 33.0 | 35.0 |
| Cigar Leaf | 149.7 | 134.9 | 140.0 | 132.0 |
| Total | <u>2,247.6</u> | <u>1,925.7</u> | <u>2,018.0</u> | <u>1,930.0</u> |

Requirements estimated for 1947-48 are about the same as disappearance for 1945-46 and slightly below estimated disappearance for the current marketing year (1946-47). Estimated requirements for 1947-48 of 1,930 million pounds are only 4.4 percent below the all-time high of 2,018 million pounds estimated for 1946-47. It is estimated generally that usage of leaf in domestic factories during 1947-48 will be slightly below current high levels. Domestic usage at continued high levels is predicated on a strong consumer demand for tobacco products during the 1947-48 marketing year. Exports for 1947-48 are estimated at high levels but slightly below the unusually high level estimated for 1946-47 which, if attained, will be the largest exports in 15 years. Approval of the British Loan Agreement, depleted stocks of tobacco in importing countries and disrupted production in many countries are important contributing factors to a continued high level of exports.

Suggested Goals: Recommended 1947 acreage goals with historical comparisons are as follows:

| Kind of Tobacco | :Suggested 1947 Goal :Acreage(Harvested):%Acreage Goal is of: | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | :Production: | Acreage | : 1946 | :1937-41: | 1946 | :1937-41: |
| | : 1/ | :(Harvested) | Indicated: | Average: | Indicated: | Average |
| | :(Pounds) | : | : | : | : | : |
| | Millions | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Percent | Percent |
| Flue-cured 2/ | 1,148.0 | 3/1,141.0 | 1,193.7 | 925.4 | 96 | 123 |
| Burley 2/ | 450.4 | 424.2 | 499.0 | 395.3 | 85 | 107 |
| Fire-cured 2/ | 92.4 | 92.4 | 83.9 | 112.7 | 110 | 82 |
| Dark Air-cured 2/ | 39.9 | 39.4 | 43.3 | 44.3 | 91 | 89 |
| Maryland | 37.4 | 48.0 | 46.1 | 38.2 | 104 | 126 |
| Cigar Leaf | 151.5 | 107.7 | 100.7 | 97.4 | 107 | 111 |
| Perique | .1 | .3 | .3 | .5 | 100 | 60 |
| Total | 1,919.7 | 1,853.0 | 1,967.0 | 1,613.8 | 94 | 115 |

- 1/ Production resulting from suggested acreages with 1947 assumed yields.
- 2/ Subject to modification in line with final determination of marketing quotas and acreage allotments.
- 3/ 1947 acreage figure for flue-cured is based on quota proclaimed July 1, subject to upward revision not later than March 1, 1947. Acreage of 1,141,000 for 1947 is 91 percent of 1946 allotted acreage.

The total suggested 1947 acreage for tobacco is slightly below the indicated total 1946 acreage. Some substantial adjustments in acreages grown in 1947, however, must be made by producers of certain classes of tobacco if production is to match estimated needs. Farm acreage allotments under marketing quotas will be the major factor in determining the acreage of flue-cured, Burley, fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco. Prices paid

growers for the 1946 crops of tobacco will be a strong influencing factor on acreage of each kind grown in 1947. The goals shown above for flue-cured, Burley, fire-cured, and dark air-cured tobacco, are subject to modification in line with the marketing quotas and acreage allotments finally determined for 1947 in accordance with provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Suggested goals by States will be developed after acreage allotments and State apportionments of allotments for the types to which they are applicable have been determined.

Flue-cured - The suggested acreage goal for flue-cured tobacco in 1947 is slightly below the 1946 acreage. The 1946 production of flue-cured tobacco is the largest on record primarily because of above average yields. The goal for 1947 is intended to result in another large production if average yields are obtained. This recommended level of production for 1947 appears to be justified on the basis of export requirements and domestic demand.

Burley - The acreage goal suggested for Burley is 15 percent below the 1946 acreage. This suggested reduction in the Burley acreage is necessary to bring production below estimated disappearance and to accomplish some reduction in carry-over. Combined production of the last three crops has exceeded disappearance by nearly 300 million pounds. This substantial increase in supply has resulted in a surplus. Unless production is reduced this surplus will be increased and will result in piling up tobacco in private stocks and under Government loan. Growers, in planning their 1947 plantings, should give serious thought to the supply situation and to probable price decline if production is maintained at the high level of recent years.

Fire-cured - The 1947 suggested goal for fire-cured tobacco represents a 10 percent increase over 1946 acreage. Relatively low stocks, current levels of exports, and estimated exports during 1947-48 justify the recommended increase. Some upward adjustment in carry-over is desirable for these types.

Dark Air-cured - The suggested goal for dark air-cured tobacco is 10 percent less than the 1946 indicated acreage of One Sucker and Green River and no change in acreage for Virginia Sun-cured. With a high yield per acre in 1946, production will exceed estimated disappearance. The recommended 1947 acreage will be sufficient to meet estimated requirements and will prevent accumulation of surplus stocks.

Maryland - The recommended acreage increase of 4 percent in Maryland tobacco represents the suggested acreage of the State Production Adjustment Committee. Increased production is needed to meet requirements and bring supply to a level in line with demand.

Cigar leaf - An acreage of cigar leaf tobacco about 7 percent larger than that grown in 1946 is suggested to meet requirements and to improve the supply situation which has become rather tight for some types. The suggested goals for the various types are as follows:

| Type | 1946 Indicated Acreage | Suggested Change from 1946 |
|-------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 41 | 36,700 | 5% Increase |
| 42-44 | 5,500 | 15% " |
| 51 | 3,600 | 15% " |
| 52 | 7,800 | 15% " |
| 53 | 1,200 | 15% " |
| 54 | 13,900 | 5% " |
| 55 | 14,400 | 5% " |
| 56 | 300 | No Change |
| 61 | 8,700 | 300 acres increase |
| 62 | 3,600 | 400 acres increase |

Labor and Production Supplies: Labor is not expected to be a seriously limiting factor in the attainment of 1947 goals. The situation, however, may be extremely tight during the peak of seasonal operations. Curing barns may be a problem in some producing districts but with some expansion in shed facilities last year and with further expansion reported for 1947 it is not expected that lack of barn room will seriously retard production. Maximum production during the past year was threatened by shortages in coal, tobacco twine, tobacco cloth, fertilizer and sheet metal for flues. Unless the production of these supplies are further restricted or available supplies diverted to other uses it is not expected that shortages sufficient to prevent the attainment of goals will develop.

Marketing Facilities: During recent years the rate of sales in the flue-cured and Burley districts have been in excess of redrying capacity. This situation will in all probability continue through 1947 even though a moderate increase in redrying facilities is anticipated. Hogshead and hogshead materials have been extremely tight and the situation may necessitate temporary suspension of sales before the close of the current season. This latter situation should improve before the 1947 crop moves to market.

Support Prices: Under existing legislation loans at rates equal to 90 percent of parity are mandatory on all kinds of tobacco with the exception of the fire-cured and dark air-cured types, for which recent legislation fixed the loan rates at 75 percent and 66-2/3 percent, respectively, of the Burley loan level. Support in addition to the mandatory loans is not recommended. If 1947 production in line with the recommended goals is obtained prices for all types of tobacco are expected to be higher than the loan level. Some flue-cured, Burley, fire-cured and dark air-cured, however, may fall below the support level and be placed under Government loan. This is normal under the mechanism of supporting tobacco prices by grades. Price support is expected to be offered through existing grower organizations.

Recommendations for Goal Achievement: The committee has the following comments and recommendations for achievement of tobacco goals for 1947. Marketing quota allotments will serve as guides to producers of flue-cured, Burley, fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco the acreage to be planted. Producers of Maryland and fire-cured tobacco should be informed through appropriate channels that supplies of these types are low in relation to requirements. Some upward adjustments in acreages are desirable if the supply situations are to be brought into better balance with demand. This situation also applies to cigar binder and to a lesser extent to cigar filler. Burley tobacco producers should be informed that there is a surplus of Burley tobacco and production in 1947 below requirements is highly desirable if materially lower prices and the need for additional reduction in marketing quota allotments are to be avoided.

HAY

Tame hay is the most important class of roughage harvested in most States. Little change in hay requirements is anticipated during the coming year but there is great need for improvement in quality.

Changes in livestock numbers expected during the coming year do not indicate the need for much change in the supply of tame hay, although there are some places where larger supplies are desirable so as to make more adequate provision for feeding livestock. Southern States need more hay so as to increase livestock production and some other States indicate the need for more tame hay so as to have protection against feed shortages. Market requirements for hay are expected to remain normal except in a few areas where local shortages may develop.

Production Adjustment: Most State reports indicate that an acreage of tame hay in 1947 about the same as this year will provide the proper supply of hay. In several southern States an increased acreage of hay is indicated as part of the program to increase farm productivity and to balance the farming enterprise. In the northern Great Plains a larger acreage of tame hay is suggested as a way to provide more feed for better care of livestock.

Recommended Goals: As indicated by the following table, the suggested 1947 goal for tame hay is 3 percent larger than the 1946 acreage. The suggested goals closely approximate the recommendation presented by State Production Adjustment Committees with only such changes as seem appropriate to balance the acreage between States. With normal yields the 60.6 million acres of tame hay will produce about 86 million tons which is as much hay as is needed and at the same time will encourage seed production and soil conservation. The 1945 crop was over 91 million tons; the 1946 crop is forecast at almost 85 million tons.

Labor, Supplies and Marketing Facilities: With some prospect for improvement in the supply of labor and machinery for handling hay, it seems that there will be less difficulty in taking care of the 1947 hay crop than in recent years. Improvement will be slow however because the machinery on farms is badly worn and new equipment will be but a small percentage of the total.

Support Prices: No support prices are contemplated for hay because primarily this crop is for use on the farm where grown and price is not a determining factor in the acreage harvested.

Recommendation for Goal Achievement: The acreage and tons of hay recommended by these goals will be achieved under normal conditions without any special measures because the suggested changes are in accord with developments now taking place. To make the hay crop more valuable for feeding it is recommended that a hay improvement program be undertaken. Such a program should include demonstrations to show the advantage of early cutting and of new harvesting methods as well as information on the value of different kinds of hay when harvested at different times and in different ways. Improved varieties of hay and use of fertilizer are ways to get more and better hay. In many States work on hay improvement programs would include presentation of material to show the value of different crops and crop mixtures. There is such great difference between good hay and ordinary hay that farmers can greatly increase the total production of feed through proper handling without increasing the volume of hay they handle.

| : Suggested 1947 Goal : Acreage (Harvested) : % Acreage Goal is of: | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| State | Production | Acreage | 1946 | 1937-41 | 1946 | 1937-41 |
| | (Tons) | (Harvested) | Indicated | Average | Indicated | Average |
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Percent | Percent |
| Maine | 800 | 850 | 842 | 893 | 101 | 95 |
| N. H. | 400 | 336 | 336 | 338 | 100 | 99 |
| Vt. | 1,100 | 880 | 868 | 889 | 101 | 99 |
| Mass. | 520 | 347 | 347 | 348 | 100 | 100 |
| R. I. | 50 | 37 | 34 | 35 | 109 | 106 |
| Conn. | 430 | 280 | 280 | 272 | 100 | 103 |
| N. Y. | 6,000 | 3,900 | 3,886 | 3,853 | 100 | 101 |
| N. J. | 400 | 260 | 232 | 224 | 112 | 116 |
| Pa. | 3,250 | 2,240 | 2,218 | 2,281 | 101 | 98 |
| Ohio | 3,500 | 2,400 | 2,372 | 2,431 | 101 | 99 |
| Ind. | 2,600 | 2,000 | 1,974 | 1,943 | 101 | 103 |
| Ill. | 3,600 | 2,550 | 2,484 | 2,764 | 103 | 92 |
| Mich. | 3,500 | 2,600 | 2,595 | 2,606 | 100 | 100 |
| Wis. | 6,500 | 3,950 | 3,934 | 3,735 | 100 | 106 |
| Minn. | 4,600 | 2,950 | 2,865 | 2,991 | 103 | 99 |
| Iowa | 5,200 | 3,000 | 3,135 | 3,386 | 96 | 89 |
| Mo. | 3,500 | 3,170 | 3,164 | 2,811 | 100 | 113 |
| S. Dak. | 900 | 700 | 543 | 787 | 129 | 89 |
| Nebr. | 2,000 | 1,200 | 1,147 | 994 | 105 | 121 |
| Del. | 100 | 80 | 78 | 68 | 103 | 118 |
| Md. | 570 | 440 | 444 | 401 | 99 | 110 |
| Va. | 1,600 | 1,440 | 1,418 | 1,191 | 102 | 121 |
| W. Va. | 1,000 | 800 | 796 | 683 | 100 | 117 |
| N. C. | 1,350 | 1,350 | 1,270 | 1,091 | 106 | 124 |
| Ky. | 2,000 | 1,700 | 1,751 | 1,475 | 97 | 115 |
| Tenn. | 2,200 | 2,025 | 2,046 | 1,871 | 99 | 108 |
| S. C. | 550 | 750 | 588 | 576 | 128 | 130 |
| Ga. | 730 | 1,450 | 1,482 | 1,174 | 98 | 124 |
| Fla. | 70 | 130 | 120 | 105 | 108 | 125 |
| Ala. | 700 | 970 | 924 | 942 | 105 | 103 |
| Miss. | 1,100 | 900 | 767 | 830 | 117 | 108 |
| Ark. | 1,450 | 1,390 | 1,216 | 1,115 | 114 | 125 |
| La. | 500 | 400 | 284 | 301 | 141 | 133 |
| Okla. | 1,150 | 895 | 923 | 751 | 97 | 119 |
| Tex. | 1,400 | 1,500 | 1,385 | 1,109 | 108 | 135 |
| N. Dak. | 1,000 | 850 | 776 | 1,086 | 110 | 78 |
| Kans. | 1,600 | 1,000 | 963 | 725 | 104 | 138 |
| Mont. | 1,900 | 1,360 | 1,257 | 1,087 | 108 | 125 |
| Idaho | 2,100 | 985 | 985 | 1,013 | 100 | 97 |
| Wyo. | 800 | 585 | 566 | 570 | 103 | 103 |
| Colo. | 1,900 | 1,100 | 995 | 1,015 | 111 | 108 |
| N. Mex. | 400 | 190 | 188 | 179 | 101 | 106 |
| Ariz. | 710 | 290 | 311 | 227 | 93 | 128 |
| Utah | 1,100 | 525 | 510 | 496 | 103 | 106 |
| Nev. | 370 | 180 | 173 | 183 | 104 | 98 |
| Wash. | 1,900 | 915 | 918 | 873 | 100 | 105 |
| Oreg. | 1,600 | 850 | 815 | 858 | 104 | 99 |
| Calif. | 5,600 | 1,900 | 1,881 | 1,621 | 101 | 117 |
| U. S. | 86,300 | 60,600 | 59,086 | 1/57,194 | 103 | 106 |

1/ Average of 5-year totals.

LEGUME AND GRASS SEED

Requirements and Market Outlook: Legume and grass seed requirements are large because there is much reseeding for hay and pastures to be done. Requirements in this country are likely to continue high during the next few years but indications point to a small requirement for export as European sources of seed are restored. In terms of the different seeds, this suggests a continued strong market for alfalfa, clover and bluegrass seed until supplies can be increased considerably over those in recent years, a moderately strong demand for most of the other grass seeds and lespedeza, and a weak market for such seeds as orchard grass where production exceeds requirements.

Production Adjustment: Reports indicate the possibility of production adjustments substantially in line with requirements for legume and grass seeds, except that northern alfalfa seed will fall short.

Recommended Goals for Legume and Grass Seeds:

| Crop | : 1947 Goal* | | : Acreage (Harvested) | | :% Acreage Goal is of: | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------|---------|---------|
| | : Production : | | : 1946 : | | : 1946 : | | |
| | : (Pounds : | | : Acreage : | | : 1945 : | | |
| | : Clean Seed): | | : (Harvested): | | : Average: ated : | | |
| | - - - | Thousands | - - - | Thousands | - - - | Percent | - - |
| Alfalfa | 80,000 | 1,200 | 1,062.8 | 885.4 | 827.6 | 113 | 136 145 |
| Red Clover | 100,000 | 2,600 | 2,582.2 | 2,228.0 | 1,351.6 | 101 | 117 192 |
| Alsike Clover | 20,000 | 180 | 166.8 | 152.0 | 147.5 | 108 | 118 122 |
| Ladino Clover | 1,600 | 25 | 14.0 | 16.8 | 3.0 | 179 | 149 - |
| White Clover | 2,000 | 20 | 22.7 | 20.3 | 10.9 | 88 | 99 183 |
| Sweetclover | 55,000 | 415 | 239.9 | 242.7 | 416.3 | 173 | 171 100 |
| Lespedeza | 200,000 | 1,300 | - | 1,140.4 | 704.5 | - | 114 185 |
| Timothy | 55,000 | 350 | 332.1 | 353.7 | 459.4 | 105 | 99 76 |
| Bromegrass | 15,000 | 80 | 38.5 | 67.8 | | 208 | 118 - |
| Sudan | 50,000 | 145 | 55.1 | 70.9 | 179.8 | 263 | 205 81 |
| Orchard Grass | 3,000 | 24 | 49.7 | 44.3 | 30.3 | 48 | 54 79 |
| Redtop | 22,000 | 300 | 306.0 | 301.0 | 269.6 | 98 | 100 111 |
| Meadow Fescue | 1,150 | | | | | 100 | |
| Ky. Bluegrass | 20,000 | | | | | 200 | |

*Suggested State Goals are shown in the attached table.

Alfalfa: Larger production of alfalfa seed adapted for use in northern areas, is urgently needed for seeding additional acreage. The goal of 80 million pounds clean seed is the same as was recommended last year and about the same as the 1946 crop but it is much more than the production in other recent years. As indicated in the following table, acreage goals call for a large expansion in alfalfa seed production in the northern States since much more seed of winter-hardy alfalfa adapted to northern conditions is needed. There appears to be an adequate supply of southern and central alfalfa seed.

Red Clover: Some increase in the harvesting of red clover seed is desirable so as to provide for easy distribution of this seed throughout the red clover area. Large crops of seed have been harvested in recent years but there is need for still more seed. It is estimated that a crop of 100 million pounds of clean seed can be produced under favorable conditions and such a crop would approximately meet requirements for red clover seed.

Alsike Clover: Production of 20 million pounds of alsike clover seed is recommended. This is only about 10 percent more than the 1946 crop, but such a crop would facilitate the movement of this seed to areas where it is needed for hay and pasture production.

Ladino Clover: Seed requirements continue in excess of Ladino clover seed production and a strong market demand is expected to continue for several years. Some increase in seed production is desirable so that pasture improvement programs can be extended. This high cost of seed is one of the dominant factors retarding an extensive use of this seed.

White Clover: A large crop of white clover seed in 1946 resulted from the harvesting of a large quantity in the western States. It is recommended that a larger acreage of southern white clover seed be harvested in 1947 than in 1946 in order to provide additional supplies for use in pasture mixtures.

Sweetclover: The use of sweetclover for pasture and green manure is expanding again and this provides a market for more of this seed. A substantial increase in seed production is recommended to fill this requirement. An acreage in 1947 equal to the prewar harvest of sweetclover seems desirable. Such acreage would be considerably larger than that harvested for seed in 1946.

Lespedeza: Local need for lespedeza seed should be given careful consideration in arriving at the proper acreage to harvest for seed. Demand for different kinds of lespedeza vary greatly and this must be a primary factor in seed production programs for 1947. A moderate increase in common lespedeza seed production should be encouraged in the South so as to provide an adequate supply of this seed for use in the areas where this crop has demonstrated its usefulness. Other types of lespedeza should be produced in about the same quantity as in 1945.

Timothy: Seed production for the past 3 years has shown a slight downward trend so that supply and demand for timothy seed seems well balanced. For 1947 the acreage for harvest should be about the same as in 1946 or possibly a little larger.

Bromegrass: The increasing use of bromegrass in hay and pasture mixtures is evidence that farmers are finding this a desirable combination. A large expansion in seed production of improved strains adapted to the Central States is recommended. A crop such as was harvested in 1944, about 15 million pounds, would provide the bromegrass seed needed for seeding next year.

Sudan Grass: Production of about 50 million pounds of Sudan grass seed is recommended for 1947. This is the same as the 1946 goal but considerably more than the prospective 1946 crop. The small harvest in the past two years fell short of requirements but there was a carry-over from the 1944 crop which provided adequate supplies of seed for sowing as an emergency hay or pasture crop if this had been necessary.

Orchard Grass: A sharp downward adjustment in the acreage of orchard grass seed is necessary for 1947 so as to bring the supply in line with demand for this seed. A crop of about 3 million pounds, together with the probable carry-over, is expected to constitute an adequate supply of seed next year. Most of the adjustment will need to come in the areas experiencing difficulty in marketing the 1946 crop.

Redtop: About the same acreage of redtop seed as was harvested in 1946 should produce the proper supply of this seed in 1947.

Meadow Fescue: A 1947 crop of meadow fescue seed about the same as the 1946 crop seems desirable.

Kentucky Bluegrass: The small harvest of Kentucky bluegrass seed in each of the last 4 years has been far short of requirements and prices have advanced sharply. A normal crop of about 20 million pounds clean seed is needed. This calls for more than twice as much seed as was harvested in 1946.

Other Seeds: There are many other legume and grass seeds which are important in many areas but in most instances the area of use coincides with the area of production. This makes it desirable that each State give consideration to the need for any such seeds, develop its own goals for these seeds and promote the harvesting of seeds in line with the local need for these seeds.

Labor and Production Supplies: The supply of labor, machinery and other production facilities should be more favorable in 1947 than in the past year but will not be adequate to meet all requirements in connection with seed production. This presents a serious problem and it emphasizes the need for every effort to improve the situation as it relates to these important factors of production as well as the need for full use of every means to get a larger harvest of seed.

Marketing Facilities: The recommended production of seeds can be handled with marketing facilities already available. The quantity of seeds is a relatively small item in transportation and processing equipment is adequate to care for the crop if there is normal movement to market.

Support Prices: It is recommended that consideration of support prices for legume and grass seeds be made at a later date when more adequate information will be available regarding the movement and prices for the 1946 crop of these seeds.

Recommendations for Goal Achievement: An aggressive program to encourage the harvesting of alfalfa and clover seed will be needed to get more nearly adequate supplies of these seeds. Such a program should include harvesting and marketing payments such as are now in effect even though price ceilings may be removed next year. The added incentive to harvest more seed will get a larger harvest and thus serve to keep prices at a reasonable level.

VEGETABLE SEED GOALS

The production of vegetable seeds expanded greatly during the war. After the close of the war there was danger of burdensome surpluses of some kinds. Production has decreased somewhat during the past two years, but has not reached prewar levels. The carry-over of most vegetable seeds on June 30, 1946, was considerably larger than necessary for efficient operation in the vegetable seed industry. There is still some danger of over-production of a number of vegetable seeds.

Information from European countries indicates that supplies of nearly all kinds of vegetable seeds are ample and that little will be required from this country from the 1946 crop. Some of the seed production areas of European countries are rapidly recovering and are beginning to export some seed to this country.

The goals for 1946 were as low as was practical to establish at that time and for many kinds were exceeded by the production. Goals are not being established for 1947 because vegetable seed production is handled by relatively few dealer-growers who are able to anticipate requirements. Many of these dealer-growers contract for the production of seed of special varieties for their own trade. Most of the members of the vegetable seed industry make full use of Department of Agriculture statistics on production, stocks and disappearance in planning their seed production and distribution programs.

LEGUME AND GRASS SEED: Suggested State Goals for 1947

(Thousand Harvested Acres)

| State . | Clover | | | | Grass | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|----------|---------|-------------|-------------------|
| | : Alfalfa | : Red | : Alsike | : Sweet | : Lespedeza | : Sudan : Timothy |
| New York | | 11 | 1 | | | |
| Pennsylvania | | 32 | | | | 5 |
| Ohio | 15 | 290 | 20 | 15 | | 40 |
| Indiana | 9 | 560 | 9 | 10 | 30 | 10 |
| Illinois | | 370 | 20 | 30 | 25 | 20 |
| Michigan | 75 | 190 | 15 | 7 | | |
| Wisconsin | 35 | 230 | 20 | 3 | | 10 |
| Minnesota | 110 | 145 | 60 | 100 | | 35 |
| Iowa | 15 | 380 | 5 | 10 | | 180 |
| Missouri | | 185 | | 15 | 400 | 50 |
| South Dakota | 60 | | | 45 | | |
| Nebraska | 180 | 30 | | 45 | | 3 |
| Maryland | | 26 | | | | |
| Virginia | | 20 | | | 40 | |
| North Carolina | | | | | 210 | |
| Kentucky | | 35 | | | 90 | |
| Tennessee | | | | | 150 | |
| South Carolina | | | | | 100 | |
| Georgia | | | | | 90 | |
| Alabama | | | | | 15 | |
| Mississippi | | | | | 30 | |
| Arkansas | | | | | 30 | |
| Louisiana | | | | | 15 | |
| Oklahoma | 103 | | | | | 11 |
| Texas | 12 | | | | | 80 |
| North Dakota | 40 | | | 35 | | |
| Kansas | 200 | 50 | | 60 | 75 | 10 |
| Montana | 110 | | | 20 | | |
| Idaho | 30 | 30 | 10 | | | |
| Wyoming | 30 | | | 5 | | |
| Colorado | 40 | | | 15 | | 15 |
| New Mexico | 12 | | | | | 20 |
| Arizona | 44 | | | | | |
| Utah | 42 | | | | | |
| Washington | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| Oregon | 10 | 13 | 20 | | | |
| California | 25 | | | | | 6 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|
| U. S. | 1,200 | 2,600 | 180 | 415 | 1,300 | 145 | 350 |
|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|

Goals for other seed: Ladino Clover- California 12; Oregon 10; Other 3; U.S. 25
 Orchard Grass- Missouri 3; Kentucky 13; Virginia 8;
 U.S. 24.
 Redtop- Illinois 240; Missouri 60; U.S. 300.

WINTER COVER CROP SEEDS

Requirements and Market Outlook: Winter cover crop seed requirements are at a high level, a situation which is expected to continue for many years. Domestic use of cover crops is expanding and this indicates that there is an outlet for more seed than has been sold to farmers during the war years. The export market for these seeds is expected to be much reduced in another year or so.

Requirements for blue lupine, rough peas, purple vetch and Hungarian vetch seed are directly associated with needs in the seed producing area. Therefore, conditions should be appraised locally and seed production promoted in proportion to the demand in the States where these crops are grown.

Requirements for the important winter cover crop seeds, as presented in the following table, have been adjusted to give consideration to the production capacity for these crops in 1947. In the table, domestic disappearance is shown for several years and this is followed by an estimate of domestic disappearance from the 1945 and 1946 crops, after which the requirement from 1947 crop seed is given.

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Austrian Winter Peas</u> | <u>Crimson Clover</u> | <u>Hairy Vetch</u> | <u>Common and Willamette Vetch</u> | <u>Common Ryegrass</u> |
|-------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| | | (Million Pounds Clean Seed) | | | |
| 1940 | 56 | 6 | 24 | 16 | 25 |
| 1941 | 36 | 8 | 28 | 12 | 22 |
| 1942 | 74 | 14 | 23 | 14 | 29 |
| 1943 | 73 | 18 | 29 | 23 | 23 |
| 1944 | 69 | 17 | 19 | 29 | 26 |
| 1945 | 69 | 14 | 25 | 39 | 39 |
| 1946 | 66 | 16 | 18 | 38 | 38 |
| 1947 | 73 | 20 | 22 | 40 | 34 |

Production Adjustment reports are not yet available for all States but it is believed that the capacity for producing these seeds in 1947 is much the same as during the current year.

Recommended Goal: The recommended goals for these winter cover crop seeds, as shown in the attached table, suggest a large expansion in the acreage of crimson clover, hairy vetch and Austrian winter peas in relation to the acreage of these crops harvested for seed in the last few years. This production is needed to provide a reasonably adequate supply of adapted seed. The goals for Willamette vetch and common ryegrass suggest some reduction in the acreage harvested for seed as compared to the 1946 acreage so as to prepare for a loss of the export market and a smaller use of ryegrass in lawn and pasture seed mixtures.

Labor and Production Supplies are adequate for the production of the suggested acreage of winter cover crop seeds. Dusting of hairy vetch fields with DDT was general in 1946 and it should be possible to treat the entire acreage in 1947; thus contributing much to the return of this important crop.

Marketing Facilities will be adequate for handling the 1947 crop if some shifts in facilities for handling the 1946 crop are accomplished. This applies particularly to cleaning facilities for Austrian winter peas in Idaho and hairy vetch seed in Arkansas.

Support Prices: The strong demand for seeds has resulted in market prices for winter cover crop seeds higher than the 1946 support prices for these seeds. There is a feeling that the strong demand will continue and that

present support prices are not effective in getting much more seed produced. Support at a higher level would be necessary if farmers are to recognize the price support as a reason for growing a larger acreage for seed production than in 1946. It is recommended that a price support program be developed for winter cover crop seeds of which an increased acreage is suggested as follows:

Hairy Vetch - 12 cents per pound clean seed top grade - purchase program
Crimson Clover - 11.5 cents per pound clean seed top grade - purchase program
Austrian Winter Peas - 4 cents per pound clean seed top grade - loan program

No price support program is contemplated for other winter cover crop seeds.

Recommendations for Goal Achievement: Higher market prices which make seed production competitive with other crops is an effective inducement to expand the acreage. Also helpful are methods to increase returns from seeds such as the use of DDT on hairy vetch. Shifting to new production areas, such as Austrian winter peas to Idaho, is a way to get more seed produced at the present price level.

WINTER COVER CROP SEEDS: Approved State Goals for 1947
(Revised to incorporate approved goals and latest 1946 data)

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Type of Seed : and State | 1947 Goal : Production: (Pounds) | Acreage (Harvested) : Acreage : (Thousands) | 1946 : 1937-41 : (Thousands) | 1946 : 1937-41 : (Thousands) | Percent Goal is of: : Indicated: Average : Indicated: Average Percent : Percent |
| <u>Austrian Winter Peas</u> | | | | | |
| California | 1,500 | 2 | 2.0 | 1/ 2.7 | 100 74 |
| Idaho | 40,000 | 35 | 24.0 | 2/ 3.4 | 146 1029 |
| Oregon | 25,000 | 25 | 14.5 | 40.9 | 172 61 |
| Washington | 3,710 | 4 | 2.0 | 1/ .6 | 200 667 |
| U. S. | 69,710 | 66 | 42.5 | | 155 |
| 1/ 3-year average. 2/ 2-year average. | | | | | |
| <u>Crimson Clover</u> | | | | | |
| Alabama | 2,500 | 11 | 7.0 | | 157 |
| Georgia | 1,600 | 8 | 6.6 | | 121 |
| Kentucky | 1,500 | 6 | 3.9 | 1/ 2.1 | 154 286 |
| North Carolina | 500 | 2 | 1.5 | | 133 |
| Oregon | 600 | 2 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 111 105 |
| Tennessee | 12,000 | 55 | 41.0 | 2/ 16.9 | 134 325 |
| Other States | 1,300 | 6 | | 1/ 6.7 | 90 |
| U. S. | 20,000 | 90 | 61.8 | 3/ 20.7 | 146 435 |
| 1/ 3-year average. 2/ 4-year average. 3/ Average of 5-year totals. | | | | | |
| <u>Hairy Vetch</u> | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 3,530 | 15 | 9.8 | 1/ 4.3 | 153 349 |
| Michigan | 500 | 2 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 154 100 |
| Oregon | 15,000 | 55 | 38.0 | 57.7 | 145 95 |
| Washington | 500 | 2 | .8 | 1/ 3.3 | 250 61 |
| Other States | 2,000 | 14 | | | |
| U. S. | 21,530 | 88 | 49.9 | 2/ 66.3 | 176 133 |
| 1/ 3-year average. 2/ Average of 5-year totals. | | | | | |
| <u>Common and Willamette Vetch</u> | | | | | |
| Oregon | 43,000 | 86 | 109.0 | 23.5 | 79 366 |
| Washington | 2,000 | 4 | 3.5 | 1/ 5.0 | 114 80 |
| U. S. | 45,000 | 90 | 112.5 | 2/ 26.5 | 80 340 |
| 1/ 3-year average. 2/ Average of 5-year totals. | | | | | |
| <u>Common Ryegrass</u> | | | | | |
| Oregon | 32,000 | 80 | 98.0 | 50.6 | 82 158 |

Production, Stocks, Imports, Exports and Domestic Disappearance

| Year | Production | Stocks June | Imports | Exports | Domestic Disappearance |
|-------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|---------------------------|
| Sairy Vetch | | | | | |
| | | | Thousand Pounds | | |
| 1940 | 26,100 | 896 | 27 | - | 23,977 |
| 1941 | 27,390 | 3,046 | | | 27,596 |
| 1942 | 32,020 | 2,840 | | 1,036 | 22,622 |
| 1943 | 24,480 | 11,202 | 3 | | 28,820 |
| 1944 | 20,630 | 6,865 | | | 18,980 |
| 1945 | 14,210 | 8,515 | 4 | 220 | 16,838 |
| 1946 | 10,310 | 5,671 | | | 15,881* |
| 1947 | 22,000** | 100* | | | 22,000** |
| 1948 | | 100** | | | |

Common and Willamette Vetch

| | | | | | |
|------|----------|----------|---|---------|----------|
| 1940 | 17,140 | - | - | 1,000 | 15,740 |
| 1941 | 17,160 | 400 | | 3,300 | 12,160 |
| 1942 | 25,000 | 2,100 | | 1,000 | 13,500 |
| 1943 | 26,800 | 12,600 | | 2,740 | 22,800 |
| 1944 | 39,900 | 13,860 | | 11,560 | 29,200 |
| 1945 | 53,800 | 13,000 | | 21,000 | 42,800 |
| 1946 | 57,100 | 3,000 | | 10,000* | 45,100* |
| 1947 | 45,000** | 5,000* | | - | 40,000** |
| 1948 | | 10,000** | | | |

Crimson Clover

| | | | | | |
|------|----------|-------|---|-----|----------|
| 1940 | 6,040 | 2,214 | - | 51 | 6,012 |
| 1941 | 9,380 | 2,191 | | 160 | 7,847 |
| 1942 | 17,080 | 3,564 | | 200 | 14,142 |
| 1943 | 13,880 | 6,302 | | 240 | 18,305 |
| 1944 | 15,770 | 1,637 | | 200 | 16,951 |
| 1945 | 14,350 | 260 | | 275 | 13,689 |
| 1946 | 15,500 | 646 | | | 15,946* |
| 1947 | 20,000** | 200* | | | 20,000** |
| 1948 | | 200** | | | |

Austrian Winter Peas

| | | | | | |
|------|----------|----------|---|---------|----------|
| 1940 | 53,750 | 3,135 | - | - | 56,195 |
| 1941 | 37,100 | 690 | | | 36,147 |
| 1942 | 133,300 | 1,643 | | | 73,850 |
| 1943 | 150,500 | 61,093 | | 10,214 | 73,322 |
| 1944 | 43,300 | 128,057 | | 4,480 | 69,149 |
| 1945 | 41,600 | 97,730 | | 39,000 | 66,089 |
| 1946 | 53,900 | 34,241 | | 10,000* | 68,141* |
| 1947 | 73,000** | 10,000* | | | 73,000** |
| 1948 | | 10,000** | | | |

Common Ryegrass

| | | | | | |
|------|-------------|---------|-----|---------|----------|
| 1940 | 28,075 | 6,088 | 1 | 1,000 | 24,702 |
| 1941 | 1/ 24,000 | 8,462 | 348 | 2,000 | 22,041 |
| 1942 | 2/ 30,000 | 8,769 | 3 | 235 | 29,070 |
| 1943 | 3/ 23,000 | 9,467 | 156 | 284 | 22,985 |
| 1944 | 4/ 31,000 | 9,354 | 39 | 3,068 | 25,901 |
| 1945 | 5/ 39,500 | 11,439 | | 4,400 | 38,311 |
| 1946 | 5/ 50,500 | 8,228 | | 2,000* | 48,728* |
| 1947 | 5/ 35,000** | 8,000* | | 1,000** | 34,000** |
| 1948 | | 8,000** | | | |

* Anticipated.

**Desired situation.

1/ Includes 3,000,000 pounds, 2/ includes 3,120,000 pounds, 3/ includes 2,600,000 pounds, 4/ includes 3,600,000 pounds, and 5/ includes 13,500,000 pounds screened from other crops.

* 1946 production computed on basis of acreage indicated in August 23 report.

| Year | Production | Stocks June | Imports | Exports | Domestic Disappearance |
|---------------------------|------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------------------------|
| - Thousand Pounds - | | | | | |
| <u>Purple Vetch</u> | | | | | |
| 1940 | 5,700 | - | - | - | 5,640 |
| 1941 | 4,310 | 60 | | | 4,290 |
| 1942 | 9,460 | 80 | | | 9,440 |
| 1943 | 8,450 | 100 | | | 8,450 |
| 1944 | 11,950 | 100 | | | 11,550 |
| 1945 | 10,840 | 500 | | | 10,840 |
| 1946 | 12,400 | 500 | | | 12,400* |
| 1947 | 11,000** | 500* | | | 11,000** |
| 1948 | | 500** | | | |
| <u>Hungarian Vetch</u> | | | | | |
| 1940 | 3,650 | - | - | - | 3,350 |
| 1941 | 2,400 | 300 | | | 2,400 |
| 1942 | 9,400 | 300 | | | 6,700 |
| 1943 | 4,500 | 3,000 | | | 4,500 |
| 1944 | 3,000 | 3,000 | | 1,600 | 2,900 |
| 1945 | 2,000 | 1,500 | | 700 | 1,800 |
| 1946 | 1,500 | 1,000 | | | 1,500* |
| 1947 | 3,500** | 1,000* | | | 3,500** |
| 1948 | | 1,000** | | | |
| <u>Perennial Ryegrass</u> | | | | | |
| 1940 | 1,720 | - | 294 | - | 2,014 |
| 1941 | 2,300 | | 271 | 354 | 2,217 |
| 1942 | 3,300 | | 41 | 1 | 3,340 |
| 1943 | 3,200 | | 342 | | 3,542 |
| 1944 | 4,600 | 300 | | 1,600* | 2,800* |
| 1945 | 4,500 | 500 | | 500* | 4,000 |
| 1946 | 4,700 | 500 | 100 | 100** | 4,700* |
| 1947 | 4,000** | 500* | | | 4,000** |
| 1948 | | 500** | | | |
| <u>Blue Lupine</u> | | | | | |
| 1943 | 5,100 | - | - | - | 4,200 |
| 1944 | 7,100 | 900 | | | 7,716 |
| 1945 | 13,600 | 284 | | | 13,316 |
| 1946 | 37,300 | 1 | | | 36,501* |
| 1947 | 40,000** | 800* | | | 40,000** |
| 1948 | | 800** | | | |

For footnotes see preceding page.

B.E.E.S

Summary: A goal is proposed of 6,134,000 colonies of bees for 1947. This represents 6 percent more colonies than are indicated for 1946,--the same percentage gain that was made this year over last year's colony count. If more bee supplies are in prospect and if labor is more available than a year ago, as now seem possible, the brisk demand for honey would make possible a still greater increase in bee colonies than has been suggested. Until a more adequate appraisal can be made of the extent to which the demand for bees for pollination purposes is being satisfied, however, it is suggested that the bee population in 1947 be held down to 6,134,000 colonies.

Need for Bees: Bees are essential in the food economy of the nation for pollinating more than 50 food, feed and seed crops. They have become more evidently indispensable in recent years with the rapid decrease in numbers of bumblebees, wild bees, and other pollinating insects, as a result of the stepped-up use of insecticides, and the increased practice of clean cultivation which has destroyed the homes of many earth-dwelling insects. The honeybee is the only pollinating insect whose numbers and locations can be controlled by man, and its value as a pollenizer is conservatively estimated at 10 to 20 times the value of the surplus honey and beeswax collected from the hives. The wartime shortage of sweets, however, has lent emphasis to the fact that the annual production of 200 million pounds of honey has been a very desirable addition to our diet. The 1946 honey crop is much below that of recent years, but will be helpful in supplementing the deficiency of other sweets.

Fruit growers, especially in the apple areas, have long been aware of the increased yields which are made possible by having colonies of bees in their orchards, and throughout the commercial apple-producing States many beekeepers receive substantial remuneration for placing colonies of bees in the orchards during fruit-blooming time. Seedsmen are becoming better acquainted with the pollinating value of honeybees. The continued per-acre decline in the production of legume seed has developed such a serious problem that seed producers have insisted that the Department carry on research projects in this field. Such investigations, in fact, are being planned for the coming season.

As other pollinating insects continue to decrease, more and more colonies of honeybees will be needed to make up for the loss of the pollination previously accomplished by these other insects if the output of many seed plants, and of numerous fruits and vegetables, is to be maintained without an increase in their acreage. The present suggested average increase of 6 percent over the 1946 colony count is an attempt to partially make up for the pollinating loss of the other insects, and to slightly build up bee colonies, which are inadequate in most rural areas.

Suggested Distribution of Colonies: The accompanying tabulation shows this proposed increase broken down by States. Because of the expanded acreage and the prospective good total seed production of many legumes this year, less weight was accorded to the need for bees in legume areas than was done a year ago. Instead, more attention has been given to the extent to which the various States built up their colonies of honeybees last year, their average yields of honey per colony, and the apparent dollars-and-cents profitableness of colonies of honeybees in the several States. The suggested distribution of colonies by States in the West is rendered the more difficult because of the widespread extent of migratory beekeeping in that area, and the fact that in some districts pollination is almost entirely dependent upon bees trucked in from other States.

Recent experimental work at the Regional Bee Culture Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, has indicated that with the better management of colonies outlined by the Laboratory, all States would find it profitable to maintain more colonies than are indicated in the proposed goals.

COLONIES OF BEES: Suggested State Goals for 1947

| State | : 1947 Goal | Number Colonies | | % 1947 Goal is of: | |
|---------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | : Number | : 1946 | : 1941-1945 | : 1946 | : 1941-1945 |
| | : Colonies | : Indicated | : Average | : Indicated | : Average |
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Percent | Percent |
| Maine | 8 | 8 | 6 | 100 | 133 |
| N. H. | 4 | 4 | 3 | 100 | 133 |
| Vt. | 9 | 9 | 8 | 100 | 113 |
| Mass. | 22 | 21 | 17 | 105 | 129 |
| R.I. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 100 |
| Conn. | 19 | 18 | 18 | 106 | 106 |
| N. Y. | 230 | 209 | 201 | 110 | 114 |
| N. J. | 29 | 28 | 26 | 104 | 112 |
| Pa. | 192 | 181 | 183 | 106 | 105 |
| Ohio | 387 | 352 | 304 | 110 | 127 |
| Ind. | 189 | 180 | 156 | 105 | 121 |
| Ill. | 236 | 221 | 202 | 107 | 117 |
| Mich. | 238 | 222 | 181 | 107 | 131 |
| Wis. | 227 | 212 | 186 | 107 | 122 |
| Minn. | 329 | 299 | 248 | 110 | 133 |
| Iowa | 282 | 256 | 202 | 110 | 140 |
| Mo. | 200 | 190 | 158 | 105 | 127 |
| S. Dak. | 20 | 18 | 17 | 111 | 118 |
| Nebr. | 64 | 58 | 48 | 110 | 133 |
| Del. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 100 | 100 |
| Md. | 28 | 27 | 24 | 104 | 117 |
| Va. | 154 | 148 | 127 | 104 | 121 |
| W. Va. | 135 | 129 | 104 | 105 | 130 |
| N. C. | 177 | 177 | 173 | 100 | 102 |
| Ky. | 220 | 214 | 162 | 103 | 136 |
| Tenn. | 187 | 187 | 166 | 100 | 113 |
| S.C. | 67 | 66 | 57 | 102 | 118 |
| Ga. | 244 | 230 | 185 | 106 | 132 |
| Fla. | 201 | 191 | 164 | 105 | 123 |
| Ala. | 208 | 196 | 146 | 106 | 142 |
| Miss. | 83 | 78 | 61 | 106 | 136 |
| Ark. | 91 | 85 | 72 | 107 | 126 |
| La. | 86 | 81 | 63 | 106 | 137 |
| Okla. | 64 | 60 | 44 | 107 | 145 |
| Tex. | 292 | 273 | 208 | 107 | 140 |
| N. Dak. | 25 | 23 | 22 | 109 | 114 |
| Kans. | 65 | 60 | 42 | 108 | 155 |
| Mont. | 56 | 52 | 41 | 108 | 137 |
| Idaho | 170 | 159 | 135 | 107 | 126 |
| Wyo. | 44 | 41 | 34 | 107 | 129 |
| Colo. | 79 | 75 | 69 | 105 | 114 |
| N. Mex. | 19 | 18 | 17 | 106 | 112 |
| Ariz. | 69 | 65 | 74 | 106 | 93 |
| Utah | 55 | 53 | 51 | 104 | 108 |
| Nev. | 14 | 13 | 14 | 108 | 100 |
| Wash. | 70 | 67 | 64 | 104 | 109 |
| Oreg. | 72 | 68 | 57 | 106 | 126 |
| Calif. | 470 | 461 | 443 | 102 | 106 |
| U.S. | 6134 | 5787 | 4987 | 106 | 123 |

BEEF CATTLE

Summary: Beef production goals for 1947 have been considered from the standpoint of (1) the slaughter required to obtain the supply of beef and veal needed during the year, and (2) the size of the breeding herd necessary to maintain the desired longtime level of beef cattle production.

The 1947 cattle slaughter goal is for a total slaughter of about 34.5 million cattle and calves. Assuming the usual proportions of young and mature animals, this number would yield about 12 billion pounds of beef and veal. This production, with the supplies of other meats in prospect, would provide a total meat supply for 1947 of about 23.4 billion pounds, or about 1.5 billion more than is now indicated for 1946. Allowing for anticipated military requirements and probable export and relief shipments, the per capita meat supply available for civilians in 1947 would be about 157 pounds. The civilian supply per capita in 1946 is now indicated to be about 146 pounds.

Because of delayed marketings and consequent reduced slaughter in 1946 as a result of price control developments, a large increase, probably 7 percent, in the beef cattle breeding herd is anticipated by the beginning of 1947. Prospective demand conditions do not appear to warrant so large an increase in cow numbers at this time, consequently, it is recommended that marketings for slaughter be increased sufficiently in 1947 to bring the total number of beef cows to a level not materially above the number on hand at the beginning of 1946.

To insure adequate supplies of beef during the first half of 1947 and in the summer months prior to the range cattle marketing season, it is desirable that more cattle be fed for slaughter in 1946-47 than were fed in the previous year. With smaller numbers of other livestock requiring feed concentrates, and a large increase in feed grain production, ample supplies of all feeds except protein feeds are expected to be available.

The Slaughter Goal: The proposed 1947 slaughter goal of 34.5 million cattle and calves compares with the 1946 goal of 35 million head. The 1946 slaughter goal, if obtained, was expected to reduce cattle numbers by approximately 2 million head by the end of the year. Because of feed shortages and uncertainties as to continuance of price control after July 1, together with developments during and after the July-August period of uncontrolled prices, slaughter this year will be below the goal and probably will not greatly exceed 32 million head. If the 1946 slaughter is about this level, cattle numbers at the beginning of 1947 may be expected to total about 80 million head or slightly more than a year earlier rather than 2 million less. Milk stock, however, probably will show a decrease of nearly 2 million head, or about 5 percent. Other cattle, mostly beef stock, are expected to increase about 2 million head, or 5 percent, and reach a record high of about 43 million.

A slaughter of 34.5 million cattle and calves in 1947, with an average proportional distribution, would yield about 12 billion pounds of beef and veal. This, with the supply of other meats in prospect, would make a total meat output in 1947 around 23.4 billion pounds, and after allowing for probable military and export requirements, would provide about 157 pounds of meat per capita for domestic civilian use.

Slaughter of 34.5 million cattle and calves in 1947 would reduce numbers during the year by about 1.7 million head, or to approximately 78.5 million at the end of 1947. This level of numbers would permit a continued yearly slaughter of about 32 million head and hold cattle inventories about constant. A larger slaughter would tend to reduce numbers but from the standpoint of producing the yearly output of beef and dairy products needed for domestic use the total inventory should not fall much below 78 million head. As population increases an even larger number will be needed.

Changes in total cattle numbers from year to year are determined primarily by the rate of cattle and calf slaughter and the size of the calf crop. The calf crop during the four years 1942-45 averaged 33.7 million head and is expected to total about 34 million in 1946. Cattle imported into this country come almost entirely from Canada and Mexico, and in recent years have ranged from 300,000 to 700,000 annually. During the last 3 years most of the imports have been stocker cattle from Mexico, as Canada has restricted exports of cattle in order to maintain its meat export quotas to Great Britain. Death losses and other disappearance of cattle and calves normally range from 1.5 to 2 million head yearly. With a yearly calf crop of 34 million head, a yearly slaughter in excess of 32 to 32.5 million head will result in a reduction in cattle numbers, and slaughter below this level, as is now indicated for 1946, will result in an increase.

State Agricultural Goal Committees in each of the last three years have recommended that cattle numbers be reduced to a level of about 77 million head and State Production Adjustment Committees reporting on production capacity have suggested a total of about 79 million as being the desired number for the production resources under average weather conditions. A slaughter of 35 million cattle and calves in 1946, the goal established, would have reduced cattle numbers at the end of the year to about 77 to 78 million head, or about the levels recommended by the State Committees on both Goals and Production capacity.

Breeding Herd Goal: From 1939 to 1946 the number of beef cows increased from 10 million to 14.6 million head, thereby making it possible to expand the yearly output of beef from 7 billion to more than 9 billion pounds in 1944 and 1945, as well as supplying an increased quantity of veal and calf meat, without resorting to liquidation of breeding stock. Because of the decrease in the number of cows and heifers slaughtered in 1946, it is expected that the number of beef cows at the beginning of 1947 will total about 15.7 million head, or 7 percent more than a year earlier. This increase will be primarily the result of delayed marketings resulting from producer reaction to price controls and the high level of war-time income taxes, rather than because of the belief that further expansion in the breeding herd is economically desirable.

The breeding herd is the cattle industry's production plant, and as long as the output in the form of calves, heifers and steers commands a favorable market and the feed and grazing resources make it possible to maintain and finish out the cattle raised, there will be no tendency on the part of producers to reduce cow numbers to any great extent. A total of 15.7 million beef cows (assuming this to be about the number on farms January 1, 1947) is probably more than is necessary at present to produce the calves required to maintain the yearly slaughter of cattle at the levels of the last three years. As population increases, this number may be needed and would be justified if there are definite indications that feed and grazing resources will permit a higher level of beef cattle production along with the production of other livestock dependent on these resources. It is recommended, therefore, that the beef cow numbers be reduced by the end of 1947 to a level not materially in excess of the number at the beginning of 1946, or about 15 million head. (See table)

In the Western States, where producers need to consider the possibilities of drought recurrence, the maximum number of beef cows at the end of 1947 probably should not exceed the January 1, 1946 numbers by more than 2 percent. This also is probably about the maximum increase that would be justified in the North Central States since dairy cows and hogs require a large proportion of the feed and pasture available there. In the South where special efforts are being made to expand cattle numbers while shifting from cotton, and in the East Central States where considerable progress has been made in pasture improvement, some further increase in the beef breeding herd from 1946 levels seems desirable, and an increase there of 5 percent is suggested.

Cattle Feeding for 1947 Market: Because of a marked reduction in the 1946 fall pig crop, supplies of pork will be relatively small during the late spring and summer of 1947. Supplies of lamb at that time also are expected to be considerably below average. To insure adequate meat supplies during that period some increase over 1946 in the number of cattle fed is desirable. Feed shortages and uncertainties as to continuation of price controls resulted in a marked reduction in the number of cattle fed for slaughter in 1946 as compared with most of the war years. The supply of feed grain per animal unit for the 1946-47 feeding year is about the largest of record, and with a marked reduction in pigs raised and some decrease in lambs, poultry and milk cows, the supply of feed grain, together with hay and forage, that will be available for fattening cattle will be ample for expanding cattle feeding operations considerably.

Production Capacity: Cattle production is primarily dependent on pasture, hay and forage resources, hence the extent of these resources together with the number of other grazing animals that compete with cattle for them determines the number of cattle that can be maintained with safety. Horse and mule numbers have been reduced 56 per cent, or more than 14 million head since 1920, thus making available for other livestock grazing and forage sufficient to maintain nearly 17 million cattle and calves. Sheep numbers since 1942 have been reduced more than 11 million head, which is the equivalent in grazing requirements of 1.8 million beef cattle. Total animal grazing units at the beginning of 1946 were 5 percent less than the recent peak recorded at the beginning of 1944 and only 2.9 percent more than the longtime (1920-1944) average. (see table) Allowing for the expected increase in cattle other than milk stock at the beginning of 1947 and the probable decreases in all other livestock - horses, mules, dairy stock and sheep and lambs - the number of animal grazing units in 1947 will be only slightly different from that in 1946.

In practically all States the numbers of animal grazing units at the beginning of 1946 were not excessive for the production capacity under average weather conditions. If marketings of cattle and calves for slaughter in 1947 total about 33 to 35 million head and in the years immediately following should be about 32 to 33 million, this balanced relationship may be expected to continue.

States which now have animal grazing units in excess of the longtime average are all Southern States, except West Virginia and South Carolina; Wisconsin, Michigan and Missouri in the Corn Belt area east of the Missouri River; Nebraska, South Dakota and Oklahoma in the Plains States; and Colorado, Montana, Washington and California in the Western Group. The shift from cotton production and the improvement of pastures in the South together with the substitution of mechanical power for horses and mules has made possible a marked increase in cattle numbers in that region and it is probable that cattle production will continue to expand there. In this region, however, total beef output probably could be increased more economically by improving breeding stock and giving more attention to feeding and management rather than by merely expanding numbers of the type of cattle now generally raised.

The long period of relatively favorable crop growing seasons extending from 1937 through 1946 has been one of the major factors making it possible to increase cattle numbers in practically all sections and especially in the Plains States where numbers were reduced sharply in the mid-thirties because of droughts. New Mexico, Texas and Kansas are the only Western States having fewer beef cattle in 1946 than in 1934. Wyoming has about the same number and Arizona and Nebraska only 3 to 4 percent more. Barring the recurrence of severe and prolonged drought conditions which would cause severe deterioration of ranges and pastures the present level of cattle production probably can be maintained without difficulty in most areas since there are much fewer work animals and sheep in the country than in the previous decade.

CATTLE AND CALVES: Suggested Number on Farms Jan. 1, 1947 and 1948, Imports, Calf Crop, and Slaughter with Comparisons

| Item | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| -- (million head) -- | | | | | | |
| Milk animals on farms Jan. 1 | | | | | | |
| Cows 2 years old and over | 27.1 | 27.7 | 27.7 | 26.8 | 25.7 | 25.5 |
| Heifers 1-2 years | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| Heifer calves | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 6.2 |
| Total milk stock | 40.0 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 38.9 | 37.1 | 37.0 |
| Other Cattle on farms Jan. 1 | | | | | | |
| Cows 2 years old and over | 12.9 | 13.8 | 14.4 | 14.7 | 15.7 | 15.0 |
| Heifers 1-2 years | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.7 |
| Steers 1 year and over | 6.9 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.3 |
| Bulls 1 year and over | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Other calves | 13.1 | 13.5 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 12.7 |
| Total other cattle (beef) | 39.1 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 40.9 | 43.1 | 41.5 |
| Total all cows | 40.0 | 41.4 | 42.1 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 40.5 |
| Grand total all cattle | 79.1 | 82.4 | 81.9 | 79.8 | 80.2 | 78.5 |
| Percentage calf crop | 83.0 | 84.0 | 80.8 | 82.0 | 82.0 | 82.0 |
| Calf crop | 33.2 | 34.7 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 33.2 |
| Imports of cattle & calves | .6 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .5 | .6 |
| Into sight | 33.8 | 35.0 | 34.4 | 34.4 | 34.5 | 33.8 |
| Total supply cattle & calves | 112.9 | 117.4 | 116.3 | 114.2 | 114.7 | 112.3 |
| Disappearance | | | | | | |
| Slaughter | | | | | | |
| Cattle-Federally inspected | 11.7 | 14.0 | 14.5 | | | |
| Non-inspected | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.9 | | | |
| Total | 17.7 | 20.1 | 21.4 | 19.6 | 21.6 | 20.5 |
| Calves-Federally inspected | 5.2 | 7.8 | 7.0 | | | |
| Non-inspected | 4.7 | 5.8 | 6.5 | | | |
| Total | 9.9 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 12.5 |
| Total slaughter | 27.6 | 33.7 | 34.9 | 32.0 | 34.5 | 33.0 |
| Other disappearance | 2.9 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Total disappearance | 30.5 | 35.5 | 36.5 | 34.0 | 36.2 | 34.7 |
| Number end of year | 82.4 | 81.9 | 79.8 | 80.2 | 78.5 | 77.6 |
| Change from previous year | + 3.3 | - 0.5 | - 2.1 | + 0.4 | - 1.7 | - 0.9 |

BEEF COWS on Farms January 1, Suggested Maximum Numbers for End of Year With Comparisons

| State | 1947 Suggested Maximum End of Year | 1947 Expect- ed ed | 1946 Report- ed ed | 1937-41 Average Average | Percent Expected | Percent Reported | Percent Max. is of Average |
|--------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 1,000 Head | 1,000 Head | 1,000 Head | 1,000 Head | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| Maine | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| N.H. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Vt. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Mass. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| R.I. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Conn. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| N.Y. | 11 | 12 | 11 | 7 | 92 | 100 | 157 |
| N.J. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Pa. | 18 | 19 | 18 | 13 | 95 | 100 | 138 |
| Ohio | 102 | 105 | 99 | 62 | 97 | 103 | 165 |
| Ind. | 169 | 179 | 169 | 109 | 94 | 100 | 155 |
| Ill. | 291 | 308 | 292 | 178 | 94 | 100 | 163 |
| Mich. | 45 | 47 | 45 | 30 | 96 | 100 | 150 |
| Wisc. | 27 | 29 | 27 | 18 | 93 | 100 | 150 |
| Minn. | 148 | 157 | 149 | 100 | 94 | 99 | 148 |
| Iowa | 617 | 652 | 615 | 430 | 95 | 100 | 143 |
| Mo. | 586 | 619 | 583 | 388 | 95 | 101 | 151 |
| S.Dak. | 573 | 606 | 569 | 254 | 95 | 101 | 226 |
| Nebr. | 902 | 954 | 896 | 673 | 95 | 101 | 134 |
| Del. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| Md. | 14 | 14 | 13 | 8 | 100 | 108 | 175 |
| Va. | 102 | 104 | 97 | 47 | 98 | 105 | 217 |
| W.Va. | 62 | 64 | 60 | 40 | 97 | 103 | 155 |
| N.C. | 44 | 46 | 41 | 22 | 96 | 107 | 200 |
| Ky. | 124 | 125 | 120 | 75 | 99 | 103 | 165 |
| Tenn. | 163 | 166 | 156 | 84 | 98 | 104 | 194 |
| S.C. | 40 | 40 | 36 | 20 | 100 | 111 | 200 |
| Ga. | 192 | 196 | 182 | 127 | 98 | 105 | 151 |
| Fla. | 615 | 578 | 520 | 324 | 106 | 118 | 190 |
| Ala. | 234 | 239 | 222 | 117 | 98 | 105 | 200 |
| Miss. | 275 | 255 | 237 | 158 | 108 | 116 | 174 |
| Ark. | 194 | 198 | 185 | 113 | 98 | 105 | 172 |
| La. | 510 | 515 | 485 | 306 | 99 | 105 | 167 |
| Okla. | 728 | 755 | 699 | 415 | 96 | 104 | 175 |
| Tex. | 2,700 | 2,877 | 2,667 | 2,324 | 94 | 101 | 116 |
| N.Dak. | 319 | 337 | 314 | 110 | 95 | 102 | 290 |
| Kans. | 804 | 851 | 783 | 487 | 94 | 103 | 165 |
| Mont. | 697 | 737 | 685 | 360 | 95 | 102 | 194 |
| Idaho | 146 | 154 | 143 | 129 | 95 | 102 | 113 |
| Wyo. | 442 | 467 | 436 | 338 | 95 | 101 | 131 |
| Colo. | 640 | 676 | 632 | 454 | 95 | 101 | 141 |
| N.Mex. | 652 | 674 | 659 | 693 | 97 | 99 | 94 |
| Ariz. | 464 | 491 | 457 | 470 | 95 | 102 | 99 |
| Utah | 135 | 143 | 135 | 111 | 94 | 100 | 122 |
| Nev. | 193 | 204 | 192 | 152 | 95 | 101 | 127 |
| Wash. | 137 | 144 | 138 | 76 | 95 | 99 | 180 |
| Ore. | 326 | 345 | 322 | 213 | 94 | 101 | 153 |
| Calif. | 546 | 578 | 543 | 485 | 94 | 101 | 113 |
| U. S. | 15,000 | 15,673 | 14,645 | 10,532 | 96 | 102 | 142 |

ANIMAL GRAZING UNITS (Thousands)

Computed from Jan. 1, numbers all cattle, horses, mules and stock sheep and lambs.

| State | Grazing Units | | | | | Percent of | | | 1946 as |
|---------|---------------|-------|---------|---------|--------|-----------------|------|-----|---------|
| | 1946 | 1944 | 1920-44 | Highest | Lowest | 1920-44 Average | | | Percent |
| | | | Average | Year | Year | 1946 | High | Low | of 1944 |
| Maine | 233 | 243 | 288 | 378 | 228 | 81 | 131 | 79 | 95.9 |
| N. H. | 118 | 125 | 144 | 189 | 118 | 82 | 131 | 82 | 94.4 |
| Vt. | 452 | 460 | 452 | 491 | 429 | 100 | 109 | 95 | 98.3 |
| Mass. | 191 | 206 | 215 | 259 | 191 | 89 | 120 | 89 | 92.7 |
| R. I. | 29 | 30 | 31 | 36 | 28 | 94 | 116 | 90 | 96.7 |
| Conn. | 187 | 194 | 185 | 198 | 168 | 101 | 107 | 91 | 96.4 |
| N. Y. | 2229 | 2289 | 2266 | 2592 | 2129 | 98 | 114 | 94 | 97.4 |
| N. J. | 221 | 229 | 216 | 247 | 194 | 102 | 114 | 90 | 96.5 |
| Pa. | 1709 | 1748 | 1732 | 2005 | 1612 | 99 | 116 | 93 | 97.8 |
| Ohio | 2403 | 2578 | 2449 | 2745 | 2216 | 98 | 112 | 90 | 93.2 |
| Ind. | 1856 | 2013 | 1935 | 2206 | 1797 | 96 | 114 | 93 | 92.2 |
| Ill. | 3078 | 3270 | 3221 | 3879 | 2876 | 96 | 120 | 89 | 94.1 |
| Mich. | 2033 | 2161 | 1914 | 2161 | 1728 | 106 | 113 | 90 | 94.1 |
| Wis. | 4034 | 4094 | 3557 | 4094 | 3276 | 113 | 115 | 92 | 98.5 |
| Minn. | 3641 | 4025 | 3671 | 4038 | 3351 | 99 | 110 | 91 | 90.5 |
| Iowa | 4821 | 5363 | 4911 | 5393 | 4456 | 98 | 110 | 91 | 89.9 |
| Mo. | 3397 | 3759 | 3278 | 3759 | 2901 | 104 | 115 | 88 | 90.4 |
| S. Dak. | 2379 | 2469 | 2264 | 2830 | 1754 | 105 | 125 | 77 | 96.4 |
| Neb. | 3465 | 3609 | 3380 | 3974 | 2342 | 103 | 118 | 84 | 96.0 |
| Del. | 71 | 73 | 73 | 80 | 69 | 97 | 110 | 95 | 97.3 |
| Md. | 421 | 426 | 403 | 440 | 389 | 103 | 108 | 95 | 93.8 |
| Va. | 1155 | 1207 | 1098 | 1227 | 1013 | 105 | 112 | 92 | 95.7 |
| W. Va. | 627 | 681 | 675 | 748 | 595 | 93 | 111 | 88 | 92.1 |
| N. C. | 994 | 1065 | 928 | 1065 | 833 | 107 | 115 | 90 | 93.3 |
| Ky. | 1679 | 1786 | 1604 | 1786 | 1474 | 105 | 111 | 92 | 94.0 |
| Tenn. | 1669 | 1806 | 1543 | 1806 | 1399 | 108 | 117 | 91 | 92.4 |
| S. C. | 536 | 543 | 536 | 675 | 482 | 100 | 126 | 90 | 98.7 |
| Ga. | 1249 | 1282 | 1216 | 1486 | 1070 | 103 | 122 | 88 | 97.4 |
| Fla. | 998 | 942 | 682 | 998 | 534 | 146 | 146 | 78 | 105.9 |
| Ala. | 1413 | 1420 | 1221 | 1431 | 1066 | 116 | 117 | 87 | 99.5 |
| Miss. | 1743 | 1741 | 1480 | 1759 | 1258 | 118 | 119 | 85 | 100.1 |
| Ark. | 1514 | 1563 | 1369 | 1594 | 1162 | 111 | 116 | 85 | 96.9 |
| La. | 1530 | 1507 | 1190 | 1534 | 1019 | 129 | 129 | 86 | 101.5 |
| Okla. | 2872 | 3098 | 2615 | 3098 | 2324 | 110 | 118 | 89 | 92.7 |
| Tex. | 8458 | 8410 | 8256 | 9279 | 7356 | 102 | 112 | 89 | 100.6 |
| N. Dak. | 1806 | 1980 | 1833 | 2188 | 1472 | 99 | 119 | 80 | 91.2 |
| Kans. | 3280 | 3673 | 3431 | 3908 | 2618 | 96 | 114 | 76 | 89.3 |
| Mont. | 1909 | 2013 | 1842 | 2203 | 1274 | 104 | 120 | 69 | 94.8 |
| Idaho | 1015 | 1131 | 1041 | 1153 | 946 | 98 | 111 | 91 | 89.7 |
| Wyo. | 1231 | 1306 | 1220 | 1412 | 1128 | 101 | 116 | 92 | 94.3 |
| Colo. | 1873 | 1927 | 1738 | 1946 | 1551 | 108 | 112 | 89 | 97.2 |
| N. Mex. | 1261 | 1451 | 1485 | 1918 | 1261 | 85 | 129 | 85 | 86.9 |
| Ariz. | 887 | 888 | 1018 | 1549 | 805 | 87 | 152 | 79 | 99.9 |
| Utah | 766 | 782 | 777 | 856 | 712 | 99 | 110 | 92 | 98.0 |
| Nev. | 462 | 447 | 471 | 624 | 405 | 98 | 132 | 86 | 103.4 |
| Wash. | 948 | 1044 | 876 | 1044 | 772 | 108 | 119 | 88 | 90.8 |
| Oreg. | 1110 | 1230 | 1158 | 1271 | 1069 | 96 | 110 | 92 | 90.2 |
| Calif. | 2545 | 2659 | 2417 | 2659 | 2262 | 105 | 110 | 94 | 95.7 |
| U. S. | 82498 | 86946 | 80310 | | | 103 | | | 94.9 |

DAIRY

Requirements and Market Outlook: Requirements for milk and dairy products in 1947 will exceed prospective supplies when the requirements are measured in terms of desirable nutritional levels or in terms of such price standards, as parity or June 30 price ceilings plus subsidies.

Estimates of demand for milk and its products on a whole milk equivalent basis appear in Table 1. These estimates add up to a requirement of 127.3 billion pounds total milk production, or 124.5 billion pounds production on farms after deducting estimated nonfarm production. The requirements have been prepared with the following assumptions:

Domestic industrial production and national income payments will continue in excess of September 1946 levels at least until the middle of 1947.

Prices of dairy products will be at levels equal to June 30 ceilings plus projected subsidies.

All foreign demands are unlikely to be met. Moreover, a good share of them will represent deficits carried over from 1946 because actual shipments for this year will fall short of requirements.

Per capita consumption, if ample supplies were available at the assumed prices, would be 409 pounds of milk in the form of fluid milk and cream, 13 pounds of butter and 6.4 pounds of cheese. These data compare with 438, 10.9 and 5.9, respectively, for 1945; and 340, 16.7 and 5.5, respectively, for the 1935-39 average.

In view of these estimates of demand, as well as the prospects for supply, the market outlook for milk and dairy products is considered quite favorable for 1947. Demand for dairy products is closely correlated with business conditions which are expected to remain at or near peak levels through the first half of the year. Some decline in industrial production and incomes appears to be in prospect for the latter half of 1947, but this will occur at the time when dairy production is declining seasonally.

Supplies of milk have been especially short of demand during the past two fall and winter seasons despite record production. With milk production lower than in 1945, the shortage will in all probability be repeated this year despite higher prices. Consequently, the carryover of stocks into the 1947 marketing season will be inordinately small. In face of these facts any level of production likely to be attained in 1947 will find ready markets at favorable prices.

While the overall dairy market outlook is good, there will probably be considerable variance between products. In the absence of subsidies and with the consequent higher retail prices, there will be a decline in consumption of fluid milk compared with the levels attained prior to price decontrol. Part of this adjustment has already occurred and it may not progress much further until a slump in business activity becomes evident. Some of the milk that otherwise might have gone to fluid milk consumption will be absorbed by fluid cream when it becomes possible to relax present restrictions on heavy cream. Some of it will also go back to manufacturing uses, ultimately into greater production of butter. Since there is considerable unfilled demand for butter and allied products, this development will not result in the inability of dairymen to find outlets for their milk, but it will cause milk to be channeled into lower class utilization from the standpoint of farm returns.

Table 1 - Estimated Requirements for Milk - 1947

| Requirements (Not including working stocks) | Milk Equivalent (Billion pounds) |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| A. Estimated Civilian Demands | 118.6 |
| B. Estimated Military Demands | 1.9 |
| C. Estimated Export Demands | 3.6 |
| D. For Calves | 3.2 |
| Total | 127.3 |

A net result of greater production and utilization of cream and butter will be more skim milk available for commercial disposition. Because of the continued high demand for nonfat dry milk solids, particularly for foreign relief feeding, the production of this product has been maintained at levels well over double prewar averages. Unless foreign purchases remain at 1946 rates, which appears uncertain, skim milk will have to be diverted to other products, because potential expansion of domestic uses of nonfat dry milk beyond present high rates will hardly be sufficient to utilize the volume of production. Casein, which is seriously short at the present time, represents one very favorable outlet for the skim milk. However, the volume of skim milk that can be diverted to casein and other uses may not be enough to prevent a decline in prices of skim milk products during the 1947 flush period.

If all anticipated domestic demands for skim milk products were met next year, there would remain about 10 percent of the commercial supply of skim milk to be disposed of in products shipped out of the country.

So long as protein feeds are very scarce skim milk will be a particularly valuable supplement to corn for feeding hogs and poultry. This may cause some skim milk to be retained on farms, but a large net reversion from whole milk to farm-separated cream deliveries is not anticipated.

Production Adjustments: The major factor that is likely to limit milk production in 1947 is the number of cows on farms. During the past two decades the number of milk cows on United States farms has ranged from a low of 21,191,000 head average for the year in 1927 up to a high of 25,198,000 head in 1934, and from a secondary low of 23,215,000 in 1938, to an all time high of 25,913,000 head in 1944. Following this new peak, numbers started to decline again and are still declining. In 1945 the number was down to 25,519,000 head, a 1.5 percent drop. For the year 1946 the number is expected to drop about 4 percent further to 24,483,000 head. Table 2 shows annual United States milk cow numbers and the percentage change from preceding year for each of the last 20 years. From this table it will be noted that milk cow numbers increased for 7 years following 1927, then decreased 4 years, then increased 6 years, and have now declined 2 years including our estimate for 1946. No change from a preceding year has exceeded 4.3 percent.

The correlation between milk cow numbers and human population is very strong and although there are setbacks in the growth of milk cow numbers caused by droughts or unfavorable competitive situations, the periods of increase are considerably longer than the periods of decrease. There is some continuity to milk cow trends which suggests that a turning of the corner on the present decline in less than 3 years is unlikely. Unless there is something done to prevent it, the 1947 numbers may drop

Table 2.--Average number of milk cows on farms and percentage change from preceding year

| Year | Milk cows on farms during year | Change from preceding year | Year | Milk cows on farms during year | Change from preceding year |
|------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | (Percent) | | | (Percent) |
| 1927 | 21,191 | (Low) | 1938 | 23,215 | -0.5 (Low) |
| 1928 | 21,223 | 0.1 | 1939 | 23,273 | 0.2 |
| 1929 | 21,618 | 1.9 | 1940 | 23,684 | 1.8 |
| 1930 | 22,218 | 2.8 | 1941 | 24,361 | 2.9 |
| 1931 | 23,108 | 4.0 | 1942 | 25,167 | 3.3 |
| 1932 | 24,105 | 4.3 | 1943 | 25,663 | 2.0 |
| 1933 | 25,062 | 4.0 | 1944 | 25,913 | 1.0 (High) |
| 1934 | 25,198 | 0.5 (High) | 1945 | 25,519 | -1.5 |
| 1935 | 24,187 | -4.0 | 1/1946 | 24,483 | -4.1 |
| 1936 | 23,727 | -1.9 | 2/1947 | 24,000 | -2.0 (Low) |
| 1937 | 23,340 | -1.6 | | | |

1/ Estimated.

2/ Prospective, based on current trends.

about 2 percent to some 24 million head. There is a possibility, however, that beginning with 1948, numbers will be practically unchanged or show some increase.

Numbers of young female stock kept for replacement of milk cows have been on the down grade for several years as shown in Table 3. Numbers of young stock January 1, 1946 were still above long-time average levels. Thus, the reduction in milk cow numbers in the past two years reflect unusually severe culling. The January 1, 1947 figures shown in the table were established on the assumption of (1) a continued heavy culling rate for cows this year, (2) about the usual percentage loss in carrying heifer calves to the yearling state, and (3) numbers of heifer calves closely related to the number of this spring's calves being saved as indicated by the June survey. Regional figures on heifers and heifer calves per 100 cows for recent years are shown in Table 4.

Annual data on milk cows on farms, milk production per cow and total milk production in recent years are shown in Table 5. The 1946 figures are based on state-by-state study of trends in the first 7 months of the year, with reasonable allowances for the last 5 months. Estimating on the basis of a prospective cow population of 24 million head and a continuation of the record production levels predicted for 1946, milk production in 1947 would be 116.6 billion pounds.

There are some reasons to be optimistic about possibilities for a further increase in production per cow. Feed and labor shortages that have confronted dairymen during the past season should be definitely eased. The severe culling that has taken place has no doubt caused the elimination of the lowest producing cows in herds. The added impetus given to the use of proven sires and artificial insemination in recent years may show results in producing herds. The widely disseminated information about improved methods for milking and controlling diseases will continue to bear fruit in the form of still wider adoption of the methods that have been demonstrated to yield more milk. Under these circumstances a continuation of the upward trend in milk production per cow would appear to be reasonable. With an increase of 1 percent, the estimated milk production on farms from 24 million cows would be 117.8 billion pounds.

Table 3.--Number of milk cows and heifers on farms January 1

| Year | Milk | Heifers 1/ | Heifer | Heifers | Heifer | Cows and | Elimination | Milk cows |
|-------------|---------|------------|---------|----------|----------|------------|-----------------|-----------|
| (January 1) | Cows 1/ | to 2 years | calves | per 100 | calves | heifers | during year | per 100 |
| | old 2/ | 1 year 2/ | under | cows | per 100 | eliminated | per 100 cows | popula- |
| | | | | | cows | in year 3/ | on hand Jan. 1: | tion |
| | (1,000) | (1,000) | (1,000) | (Number) | (Number) | (1,000) | (Number) | (Number) |
| 1920-34 Av. | 23,050 | 4,492 | 4,773 | 19.5 | 20.7 | 4,134 | 18.1 | 19.6 |
| 1937-41 Av. | 24,824 | 5,202 | 5,779 | 20.9 | 23.3 | 4,852 | 19.5 | 19.0 |
| 1940 | 24,926 | 5,521 | 5,965 | 22.1 | 23.9 | 4,969 | 19.9 | 19.0 |
| 1941 | 25,478 | 5,660 | 6,219 | 22.2 | 24.4 | 4,740 | 18.6 | 19.2 |
| 1942 | 26,398 | 5,846 | 6,568 | 22.1 | 24.9 | 5,138 | 19.5 | 19.5 |
| 1943 | 27,106 | 5,998 | 6,929 | 22.1 | 25.6 | 5,448 | 20.1 | 19.7 |
| 1944 | 27,656 | 6,230 | 7,041 | 22.5 | 25.5 | 6,212 | 22.4 | 19.9 |
| 1945 | 27,674 | 6,169 | 6,593 | 22.3 | 23.8 | 7,038 | 25.5 | 19.7 |
| 1946 4/ | 26,785 | 5,726 | 6,355 | 21.4 | 23.7 | (6,811) | (25.4) | 18.9 |
| 1947 5/ | (25.7) | (5.6) | (5.8) | (21.8) | (22.6) | | | |

1/ Cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk January 1.

2/ Being kept for milk cows January 1.

3/ Number eliminated equals number of cows first of the year plus number of heifers 1 to 2 years old minus number of cows at the first of the following year. The number eliminated includes death losses, farm slaughter, culling, sales to nonfarm families, and the net shift in "kept for milk" to beef classification.

4/ Preliminary.

5/ Prospective, based on current trends.

Table 4.--Heifers and heifer calves kept for milk cows per 100 milk cows on hand January 1, by regions, 1937-41 average, and 1942-46.

| | :North | :East | :West | :South | :South | :Western: | United |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| January 1 | :Atlantic | :North | :North | :Atlantic: | :Central: | | : States |
| | : | :Central | :Central: | | : | : | : |
| Heifers 1 to 2 years of age | | | | | | | |
| 1937-41 | | | | | | | |
| Av. | : 19.8 | : 20.6 | : 20.5 | : 21.0 | : 21.6 | : 23.4 | : 21.0 |
| 1942 | : 20.5 | : 22.3 | : 21.9 | : 22.1 | : 22.4 | : 24.0 | : 22.1 |
| 1943 | : 20.0 | : 22.2 | : 22.2 | : 21.7 | : 22.4 | : 24.3 | : 22.1 |
| 1944 | : 20.8 | : 22.5 | : 22.5 | : 22.2 | : 22.6 | : 25.0 | : 22.5 |
| 1945 | : 21.6 | : 22.6 | : 22.0 | : 22.1 | : 21.7 | : 24.7 | : 22.3 |
| 1946 | : 20.5 | : 21.3 | : 21.7 | : 20.8 | : 20.7 | : 23.8 | : 21.4 |
| Heifer calves under 1 year | | | | | | | |
| 1937-41 | | | | | | | |
| Av. | : 20.9 | : 23.2 | : 22.7 | : 23.2 | : 24.4 | : 26.1 | : 23.3 |
| 1942 | : 21.2 | : 25.0 | : 25.2 | : 24.3 | : 25.6 | : 27.7 | : 24.9 |
| 1943 | : 21.8 | : 25.2 | : 25.7 | : 25.4 | : 26.9 | : 28.2 | : 25.6 |
| 1944 | : 22.3 | : 24.7 | : 25.4 | : 25.5 | : 26.4 | : 29.4 | : 25.5 |
| 1945 | : 20.5 | : 22.9 | : 24.2 | : 23.1 | : 24.8 | : 28.0 | : 23.8 |
| 1946 | : 19.8 | : 23.1 | : 23.8 | : 23.6 | : 25.3 | : 27.2 | : 23.7 |

Table 5.--Milk cows, production per cow, milk production on farms and per capita, annually, 1941-45 compared with 1937-41 and 1934-43 averages and 1946 and 1947 prospects based on current trends

| Year | :Milk cows on | :Annual milk | : Total milk | : Milk production |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | :farms during | :production | : production | : on farms per |
| | :year | :per cow | : on farms | : capita |
| | :(Thousands) | :(Pounds) | :(Million lbs.) | :(Pounds) |
| 1937-41 | | | | |
| Av. | : 23,575 | : 4,577 | : 107,903 | : 819 |
| 1934-43 | | | | |
| Av. | : | : 4,475 | : | : |
| 1941 | : 24,361 | : 4,741 | : 115,498 | : 862 |
| 1942 | : 25,167 | : 4,738 | : 119,240 | : 880 |
| 1943 | : 25,663 | : 4,604 | : 118,140 | : 860 |
| 1944 | : 25,913 | : 4,575 | : 118,555 | : 853 |
| 1945 | : 25,519 | : 4,789 | : 122,219 | : 870 |
| 1946 <u>1/</u> | : 24,483 | : 4,860 | : 119,000 | : 838 |
| 1947 <u>2/</u> | : 24,000 | : 4,909 | : 117,800 | : 823 |
| (Prospects) | | | | |

1/ Expected.

2/ Prospects -- for discussion, based on cow numbers indicated by current trends and on production per cow 1 percent higher than in 1946.

A 1947 production of 119.6 billion pounds has been suggested by the State Agricultural Adjustment Committees. It is apparent, however, that these committees did not have the benefit of the June Livestock Survey at the time their suggestions were prepared. Consequently, they evidently relied upon more cows, but anticipated a lower production per cow than more recent data indicate.

Suggested Goals: The suggested production goal for the United States in 1947 is 120 billion pounds of milk on farms. This is a slight reduction from the 120.8 billion-pound goal finally established for 1946 and it is somewhat below the 122.2 billion pounds production attained in 1945. On the other hand, it represents an increase over the anticipated production for this year of 119 billion pounds, as well as over the most recent 5-year average (1941-45) of 118.7 billion pounds. It is distinctly higher than the prewar (1937-41) average of 107.9 billion pounds.

With a goal of 120 billion pounds milk production on farms, estimated supplies and requirements would be as follows:

| Supply | (billion lbs.) | Requirements | (billion lbs.) |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Production on farms (goal) | 120.0 | Domestic civilian | 118.6 |
| Production not on farms | 2.8 | Military | 1.9 |
| Stocks at beginning of year | 2.1 | Foreign | 3.6 |
| Imports | .2 | Minimum working stocks | 3.1 |
| | | Feed for calves | 3.2 |
| | <hr/> 125.1 | | <hr/> 130.4 |
| | Deficit 5.3 | | |

The deficit of 5.3 billion pounds of milk exists because the goal has been established within the limits of reasonable production capacity. Greater milk production than 120 billion pounds, under anything less than phenomenally favorable production conditions, could be achieved only at exorbitant cost.

Since the suggested goal is well above prospective production figured on the basis of expected cow numbers, it is evident that it cannot be achieved without a definite program designed to reduce the decline in cow numbers and to increase production per cow. The goal can be reached with 24.3 million cows, 300,000 more than is currently expected; and with 4,938 pounds average production per cow, 78 pounds or nearly 2 percent higher than the record levels expected this year.

With these two objectives in mind, the distribution of cows, the production per cow, and total milk production by states appear in the tables on suggested state goals. This distribution takes into account the indicated number of cows by states in 1947 if no steps are taken to alter present trends, the numbers suggested by state production reports, and feed supply conditions. In general the distribution represents the maximum production believed to be attainable in all areas. The requirements for milk are of such magnitude and the flexibility in milk utilization is considered to be sufficient to eliminate the development of surplus supplies in any area, except possibly in peak production periods.

Labor and Production Supplies and Marketing Facilities: Farm labor and production supplies are expected to have less of a limiting influence on milk production in 1947 than in 1946. The labor situation should prove to be better than it has been in several years with improvement in both quantity and quality of labor as well as labor substitutes. During the war, labor costs increased greatly, and in some

sections adequate labor was not available at any price. Since the end of the war there has been a continued increase in costs, but there has been a gradual increase in supply. The severe culling of cows that occurred in each of the last two years is explained in part as a reaction to labor shortages. With favorable returns from milk to cover the higher costs, less culling should be attributable to labor shortages.

Higher costs for labor will cause dairymen to be more sensitive to opportunity costs, particularly those associated with competitive livestock enterprises. Enterprises that can be conducted profitably at support price levels will be more attractive than milk production.

While physical supplies of feed, especially feed grains, promise to be more favorable in the coming year, there are some limitations to general optimism about feed for dairying. Forage supplies are large per animal unit because of a relatively large carryover of higher quality hay and a smaller number of animal units, but high production per cow will be highly dependent upon a repetition of the favorable pasture conditions experienced in recent years. The outlook for feed concentrates looks bright primarily because of the large corn crop, but high protein feeds which occupy an important position in dairy feeding will continue short of requirements. Furthermore, support prices for corn will reduce the possibilities for a very favorable milk-feed ratio. In addition, the high labor costs will tend to reduce the value of feed ratios as indicators of what is profitable or unprofitable until new standards or averages taking into account the changes in costs other than feed are established.

Milk feed price ratios during the first quarter of 1947 are likely to be about as favorable as the longtime average, but less favorable than any year since 1942. Butterfat feed price ratios during the first quarter of 1947 are expected to be more favorable than the longtime average and nearly equal to ratios for the same period in 1945 and 1946. These conclusions are based on the assumption that prices of byproduct feeds will level off at about half way between the ceilings prior to October 15 and the extremely high price reached immediately after decontrol. At this level, byproduct feed prices would be approximately 45 percent higher than during the same period of 1946. It is assumed that the wholesale prices for feed grains will average 20 to 25 percent higher than a year earlier and that prices of dairy products will exceed those of the year previous by the amount of increases granted in price ceiling and production payments.

Under these assumptions, farmers would receive an average of \$4.60 per hundred pounds of milk at wholesale in January, February and March and about 80 to 85 cents per pound of butterfat. These prices are 13 cents per 100 pounds of milk and 7 cents per pound of butterfat below the mid-October prices. The assumed grain price index would require a drop of 34 cents in the average farm price of corn below that which prevailed in mid-October and would bring prices on the national average to about 20 cents per bushel above the support level.

If feed prices and milk and butterfat prices should be approximately those estimated, the milk feed ratio during the first quarter would be 1.30 compared with 1.45 in 1945 and 1.49 in 1946 and a longtime average of 1.27. Under the same conditions, the butterfat feed price ratio would be 27.1 for the first quarter compared with 26.3 in 1945, 28.7 in 1946 and a longtime average of 23.6.

Should prices of feed or dairy products vary significantly from the estimates, milk feed and butterfat feed price ratios would be changed accordingly. It is entirely possible that prices for milk and butterfat may be somewhat higher than assumed levels for the first quarter of 1947. During the second quarter of 1947, feeding ratios may show about the same relationship to average as those during the first quarter. If the futures prices for feed grains can be used as an indication of what is likely to happen to feed prices, it seems probable that feed costs will drop approximately as rapidly as dairy product prices.

Facilities for processing, transportation and distribution will be adequate to handle any likely milk production in 1947. The continued shortage of refrigerator cars, as well as cold storage capacity, may involve distribution problems at times in the flush milk production season or peak marketing seasons for other perishable farm products, but will nowise restrict milk production. The situation, briefly stated, by major items is as follows:

Milk processing facilities in general, are adequate for handling considerably more milk than has been produced during the last few years. This is evidenced by the further increases in quantity of milk sold in the form of fluid milk, cream, and ice cream during 1946 and the fact that larger quantities of evaporated milk, cheese and butter have been produced in some of the war years than in 1946. The milk drying capacity doubled during the war years and there were few serious problems of handling all available milk during the 1946 flush period. While much of the dairy equipment that has become available in 1946 has been for replacement, there has been some further expansion or enlargement of milk handling and processing facilities.

Truck and tire production is expected to increase enough by 1947 to supply adequate transportation of agricultural commodities.

Railroad transportation equipment apparently will be the most critical among facilities of transporting, processing, and marketing farm products in 1947. Shortages of cars, both refrigerator cars and box cars, are expected to be more serious in 1947. The number of refrigerator cars has declined from 138,000 to 135,000 and many are in bad condition. Butter, cheese, cream and bulk condensed milk are the principal dairy products requiring refrigerated transportation. Car shortages may hamper shipment of feeds to some areas during some periods.

Containers are not expected to be quite as scarce in 1947 as in 1946 when difficulties were experienced in some areas in obtaining sufficient barrels for nonfat dry milk during the flush production period.

Dry storage facilities are expected to be adequate. Cold storage capacity may be inadequate if meat, egg, fruit and vegetable production is large in 1947 and may involve some problem of seasonal storage of butter and cheese. However, this problem should not be serious enough in warehouses where butter and cheese normally are stored to adversely affect production.

Support Prices: During 1946 farm returns from milk sold at wholesale are expected to average about \$4.00 per hundredweight. This includes an average of 30 cents per hundredweight from Dairy Production Payments. Returns averaged somewhat higher during the second half of the year than during the first half. Comparable returns from milk at wholesale and butterfat from farm-separated cream are given in Table 6.

Table 6.--Returns for Butterfat and milk sold wholesale, by farmers, annual average per unit, 1943-46.

| Year | Milk at Wholesale | | | Butterfat | | |
|---------|--------------------|------------|--------|-------------------|------------|--------|
| | Market | Dairy pro- | Total | Market | Dairy pro- | Total |
| | price | duction | return | price | duction | return |
| | : | payment | : | : | payment | : |
| | (dollars per cwt.) | | | (cents per pound) | | |
| 1943 | : 3.12 | : .08 | : 3.20 | : 49.9 | : 1.0 | : 50.9 |
| 1944 | : 3.24 | : .52 | : 3.74 | : 50.3 | : 7.6 | : 57.9 |
| 1945 | : 3.20 | : .56 | : 3.76 | : 50.5 | : 13.1 | : 63.6 |
| 1946 1/ | : 3.75 | : .30 | : 4.05 | : 63.0 | : 8.0 | : 71.0 |

1/ Preliminary estimates.

Current estimates of industrial production, national income payments and other indicators of demand lead to the conclusion that 1947 milk and butterfat returns will be about the same as in 1946. Prospects for 1947 indicate a higher return in the first half of the year than in the second half. Under these circumstances there appears to be no prospect whatever for milk and butterfat prices to fall to a point where price supports under existing legislation at 90 percent of parity would become mandatory.

It is recommended that any price support announcement for dairy products be limited to a statement that prices to producers of milk and butterfat will be supported at not less than 90 percent of the parity prices or some other similar standard of relationship, such as a favorable relationship between dairy support prices and support prices announced for other commodities. The method of providing this support will be announced only when it appears that need for support is probable.

Recommendations for Goal Achievement: The programs to attain a goal of 120 billion pounds of milk production on farms in 1947 should be comprised of steps to get farmers to keep at least 24.3 million milk cows on the average in 1947, steps to obtain greater milk production per cow and activities to give general encouragement to dairying. Recommended actions are:

- (1) Conduct a strong publicity campaign requesting farmers to reduce their rate of culling. This does not imply an elimination of culling, but to hold culling to a level that would result in an average of 24.3 million cows in 1947. With the expected January 1 numbers of cows and heifers, 1 to 2 years of age indicated in Table 3, a culling rate of 22.4 percent would be appropriate. This is the same rate as in 1944 and higher than any recent year except 1945 and 1946.

- (2) Continue the Field Service program for pasture improvement and other conservation practices designed to increase the production and quality of roughages for dairy feeding.
- (3) Launch an Extension Service program to take the place of the 8-Point Dairy Program that has been promulgated jointly by the Extension Service and the Dairy Industries Committee in each of the past 3 years. This program should include subject matter emphasizing the steps necessary to get greater milk production and it should enlist the support of private industry for dissemination of the information.
- (4) Develop an intensive educational program to induce farmers to adopt more efficient methods for harvesting and utilizing their roughage supplies.
- (5) Encourage still further the maintenance and expansion of dairy herd improvement associations and artificial insemination programs using superior sires now that additional experience and more qualified men and better opportunities for acquiring facilities are available.
- (6) Endeavor to adjust prices for skim milk sold in fluid milk markets to encourage greater production and sales of skim milk products such as cottage cheese, buttermilk, flavored drinks and bottled skim.
- (7) Undertake a dairy marketing research program as quickly as funds become available for the purpose of improving market efficiency and thereby bolstering returns to farmers.

MILK PRODUCED ON FARMS: Suggested State Goals for 1947

| State | : 1946 | | : 1937-41 | | : Percent Goal is of: | |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------|
| | : 1947 Goal | : Indicated | : Average | | : 1946 | : 1937-41 |
| | : 1/ | : | : | | : Indicated | : Average |
| | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | | Percent | Percent |
| Maine | 618 | 594 | 633 | | 104.0 | 97.6 |
| N. H. | 346 | 336 | 355 | | 103.0 | 97.5 |
| Vt. | 1,440 | 1,434 | 1,384 | | 100.4 | 104.0 |
| Mass. | 784 | 761 | 797 | | 103.0 | 98.4 |
| R. I. | 134 | 131 | 134 | | 102.3 | 100.0 |
| Conn. | 684 | 672 | 669 | | 101.8 | 102.2 |
| N. Y. | 7,706 | 7,649 | 7,477 | | 100.7 | 103.1 |
| N. J. | 1,021 | 1,008 | 953 | | 101.3 | 107.1 |
| Pa. | 5,135 | 5,095 | 4,619 | | 100.8 | 111.2 |
| Ohio | 5,508 | 5,460 | 4,602 | | 100.9 | 119.7 |
| Ind. | 3,578 | 3,546 | 3,190 | | 100.9 | 112.2 |
| Ill. | 5,565 | 5,486 | 5,125 | | 101.4 | 108.6 |
| Mich. | 5,601 | 5,658 | 4,773 | | 99.0 | 117.3 |
| Wis. | 15,604 | 15,761 | 12,301 | | 99.0 | 126.9 |
| Minn. | 8,642 | 8,606 | 8,242 | | 100.4 | 104.9 |
| Iowa | 6,842 | 6,708 | 6,439 | | 102.0 | 106.3 |
| Mo. | 4,208 | 4,109 | 3,322 | | 102.4 | 126.7 |
| S. Dak. | 1,634 | 1,576 | 1,651 | | 103.7 | 99.0 |
| Nebr. | 2,447 | 2,472 | 2,559 | | 99.0 | 95.6 |
| Del. | 180 | 177 | 139 | | 101.7 | 129.5 |
| Md. | 1,054 | 1,076 | 880 | | 98.0 | 119.8 |
| Va. | 1,845 | 1,810 | 1,473 | | 101.9 | 125.3 |
| W. Va. | 384 | 383 | 793 | | 100.1 | 111.5 |
| N. C. | 1,565 | 1,502 | 1,313 | | 104.2 | 119.2 |
| Ky. | 2,156 | 2,158 | 1,912 | | 99.9 | 122.8 |
| Tenn. | 2,146 | 2,155 | 1,845 | | 99.6 | 116.3 |
| S. C. | 625 | 593 | 551 | | 105.4 | 113.4 |
| Ga. | 1,194 | 1,182 | 1,082 | | 101.0 | 110.4 |
| Fla. | 490 | 475 | 327 | | 103.2 | 149.8 |
| Ala. | 1,365 | 1,359 | 1,186 | | 100.4 | 115.1 |
| Miss. | 1,376 | 1,390 | 1,283 | | 99.0 | 107.2 |
| Ark. | 1,368 | 1,363 | 1,365 | | 100.4 | 100.2 |
| La. | 670 | 661 | 636 | | 101.4 | 105.3 |
| Okla. | 2,570 | 2,492 | 2,454 | | 103.1 | 104.7 |
| Tex. | 4,225 | 4,135 | 4,265 | | 102.2 | 99.1 |
| N. Dak. | 2,040 | 1,962 | 1,985 | | 104.0 | 102.8 |
| Kans. | 2,700 | 2,810 | 2,898 | | 96.1 | 93.2 |
| Mont. | 634 | 632 | 673 | | 100.3 | 94.2 |
| Idaho | 1,298 | 1,276 | 1,180 | | 101.7 | 110.0 |
| Wyo. | 310 | 309 | 281 | | 100.3 | 110.3 |
| Colo. | 1,002 | 983 | 997 | | 101.9 | 100.5 |
| N. Mex. | 233 | 224 | 271 | | 104.0 | 86.0 |
| Ariz. | 249 | 239 | 228 | | 104.2 | 109.2 |
| Utah | 682 | 680 | 542 | | 100.3 | 125.8 |
| Nev. | 108 | 103 | 108 | | 104.9 | 100.0 |
| Wash. | 2,101 | 2,144 | 1,966 | | 98.0 | 106.9 |
| Oreg. | 1,356 | 1,331 | 1,374 | | 101.9 | 98.7 |
| Calif. | 6,077 | 5,834 | 4,671 | | 104.2 | 130.1 |
| U.S. | 120,000 | 119,000 | 107,903 | | 100.8 | 111.2 |

1/ This is not a recommended maximum. See footnote 1, pp. 117 and 118.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF COWS ON FARMS: Suggested State Goals for 1947

| State | 1947 Goal | 1946 | 1937-41 | Percent Goal is of: | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|---------|
| | 1/ | Indicated | Average | 1946 | 1937-41 |
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Indicated | Average |
| | | | | Percent | Percent |
| Maine | 117 | 118 | 133 | 99.1 | 88.0 |
| N. H. | 67 | 67 | 73 | 100.0 | 91.8 |
| Vt. | 277 | 278 | 276 | 99.6 | 100.4 |
| Mass. | 123 | 129 | 134 | 99.2 | 95.5 |
| R. I. | 21 | 21 | 21 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Conn. | 120 | 120 | 115 | 100.0 | 104.3 |
| N. Y. | 1,315 | 1,328 | 1,312 | 99.0 | 100.2 |
| N. J. | 151 | 152 | 145 | 99.3 | 104.1 |
| Pa. | 917 | 928 | 857 | 98.8 | 107.0 |
| Ohio | 1,080 | 1,082 | 994 | 99.8 | 108.7 |
| Ind. | 750 | 756 | 735 | 99.2 | 102.0 |
| Ill. | 1,050 | 1,055 | 1,064 | 99.5 | 98.7 |
| Mich. | 1,000 | 1,005 | 896 | 99.5 | 111.6 |
| Wis. | 2,425 | 2,455 | 2,130 | 98.8 | 113.8 |
| Minn. | 1,560 | 1,582 | 1,620 | 98.6 | 96.3 |
| Iowa | 1,260 | 1,295 | 1,382 | 97.3 | 91.2 |
| Mo. | 990 | 976 | 906 | 101.4 | 109.3 |
| S. Dak. | 401 | 400 | 450 | 100.2 | 89.1 |
| Nebr. | 540 | 547 | 606 | 98.7 | 89.1 |
| Del. | 37 | 37 | 32 | 100.0 | 115.6 |
| Md. | 215 | 214 | 189 | 100.5 | 113.8 |
| Va. | 434 | 433 | 396 | 100.2 | 109.6 |
| W. Va. | 221 | 224 | 225 | 98.7 | 98.2 |
| N. C. | 370 | 362 | 336 | 102.2 | 110.1 |
| Ky. | 550 | 559 | 529 | 98.4 | 104.0 |
| Tenn. | 580 | 592 | 532 | 98.0 | 109.0 |
| S. C. | 165 | 162 | 155 | 101.9 | 106.5 |
| Ga. | 364 | 366 | 334 | 99.5 | 109.0 |
| Fla. | 124 | 123 | 101 | 100.8 | 122.8 |
| Ala. | 390 | 394 | 365 | 99.0 | 106.8 |
| Miss. | 527 | 515 | 487 | 102.3 | 108.2 |
| Ark. | 450 | 456 | 435 | 98.7 | 103.4 |
| La. | 280 | 285 | 278 | 98.2 | 100.7 |
| Okla. | 730 | 746 | 698 | 97.9 | 104.6 |
| Tex. | 1,320 | 1,334 | 1,323 | 99.0 | 99.8 |
| N. Dak. | 460 | 465 | 491 | 98.9 | 93.7 |
| Kans. | 660 | 669 | 709 | 98.7 | 93.1 |
| Mont. | 132 | 134 | 146 | 98.5 | 90.4 |
| Idaho | 220 | 220 | 204 | 100.0 | 107.8 |
| Wyo. | 61 | 62 | 65 | 98.4 | 94.0 |
| Colo. | 211 | 211 | 219 | 100.0 | 96.3 |
| N. Mex. | 61 | 62 | 70 | 98.4 | 87.1 |
| Ariz. | 45 | 44 | 43 | 102.3 | 104.7 |
| Utah | 110 | 112 | 96 | 98.2 | 114.6 |
| Nev. | 18 | 18 | 19 | 100.0 | 91.7 |
| Wash. | 335 | 335 | 323 | 100.0 | 103.7 |
| Oreg. | 231 | 231 | 249 | 100.0 | 92.8 |
| Calif. | 830 | 824 | 687 | 100.7 | 120.8 |
| U. S. | 24,300 | 24,483 | 23,575 | 99.3 | 103.1 |

1/ This is not a recommended maximum. Any State committee that can justify doing so, may well increase this goal to at least the 1946 indicated.

MILK PRODUCTION PER COW: Suggested State Goals for 1947

| State | : 1947 Goal : | 1946 | : 1937-41 | : Percent Goal is of: | |
|---------|---------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | : 1/ | : Indicated | : Average | : 1946 | : 1937-41 |
| | : Pounds | : Pounds | : Pounds | : Indicated | : Average |
| | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Percent | Percent |
| Maine | 5,282 | 5,030 | 4,759 | 105.0 | 111.0 |
| N. H. | 5,164 | 5,020 | 4,863 | 102.9 | 106.2 |
| Vt. | 5,200 | 5,160 | 5,014 | 100.8 | 103.7 |
| Mass. | 6,125 | 5,900 | 5,948 | 103.8 | 103.0 |
| R. I. | 6,370 | 6,260 | 6,381 | 101.8 | 99.8 |
| Conn. | 5,700 | 5,600 | 5,817 | 101.8 | 98.0 |
| N. Y. | 5,860 | 5,760 | 5,699 | 101.7 | 102.8 |
| N. J. | 6,760 | 6,630 | 6,576 | 102.0 | 102.8 |
| Pa. | 5,600 | 5,490 | 5,390 | 102.0 | 103.9 |
| Ohio | 5,100 | 5,050 | 4,630 | 101.0 | 110.2 |
| Ind. | 4,770 | 4,690 | 4,340 | 101.7 | 109.9 |
| Ill. | 5,300 | 5,200 | 4,817 | 101.9 | 110.0 |
| Mich. | 5,601 | 5,630 | 5,327 | 99.5 | 105.1 |
| Wis. | 6,455 | 6,420 | 5,775 | 100.2 | 111.4 |
| Minn. | 5,540 | 5,440 | 5,088 | 101.8 | 108.9 |
| Iowa | 5,430 | 5,180 | 4,659 | 104.8 | 116.5 |
| Mo. | 4,250 | 4,210 | 3,667 | 101.0 | 115.9 |
| S. Dak. | 4,075 | 3,940 | 3,669 | 103.4 | 111.1 |
| Nebr. | 4,531 | 4,520 | 4,223 | 100.2 | 107.3 |
| Del. | 4,870 | 4,790 | 4,344 | 101.7 | 112.1 |
| Md. | 4,902 | 5,030 | 4,656 | 97.5 | 105.3 |
| Va. | 4,250 | 4,180 | 3,720 | 101.7 | 114.2 |
| W. Va. | 4,000 | 3,940 | 3,524 | 101.5 | 113.5 |
| N. C. | 4,230 | 4,150 | 3,908 | 101.9 | 108.2 |
| Ky. | 3,920 | 3,860 | 3,614 | 101.6 | 108.5 |
| Tenn. | 3,700 | 3,640 | 3,468 | 101.6 | 106.7 |
| S. C. | 3,788 | 3,660 | 3,555 | 103.5 | 106.6 |
| Ga. | 3,280 | 3,230 | 3,240 | 101.5 | 101.2 |
| Fla. | 3,952 | 3,860 | 3,238 | 102.4 | 122.1 |
| Ala. | 3,500 | 3,450 | 3,249 | 101.4 | 107.7 |
| Miss. | 2,611 | 2,700 | 2,634 | 96.7 | 99.1 |
| Ark. | 3,040 | 2,990 | 3,138 | 101.7 | 96.9 |
| La. | 2,393 | 2,320 | 2,288 | 103.1 | 104.6 |
| Okla. | 3,521 | 3,340 | 3,516 | 105.4 | 100.1 |
| Tex. | 3,201 | 3,100 | 3,224 | 103.3 | 99.3 |
| N. Dak. | 4,435 | 4,220 | 4,127 | 105.1 | 107.5 |
| Kans. | 4,091 | 4,200 | 4,087 | 97.4 | 100.1 |
| Mont. | 4,800 | 4,720 | 4,610 | 101.7 | 104.1 |
| Idaho | 5,900 | 5,800 | 5,784 | 101.7 | 102.0 |
| Wyo. | 5,080 | 4,980 | 4,323 | 102.0 | 117.5 |
| Colo. | 4,750 | 4,660 | 4,553 | 101.9 | 104.3 |
| N. Mex. | 3,820 | 3,610 | 3,871 | 105.8 | 98.7 |
| Ariz. | 5,540 | 5,430 | 5,302 | 102.0 | 104.5 |
| Utah | 6,200 | 6,070 | 5,616 | 102.1 | 109.8 |
| Nev. | 6,000 | 5,700 | 5,684 | 105.3 | 105.6 |
| Wash. | 6,272 | 6,400 | 6,087 | 98.0 | 103.0 |
| Oreg. | 5,870 | 5,760 | 5,518 | 101.9 | 106.4 |
| Calif. | 7,322 | 7,080 | 6,799 | 103.4 | 107.7 |
| U. S. | 4,938 | 4,860 | 4,577 | 101.6 | 108.4 |

1/ This is not a recommended maximum. Any State committee that can justify doing so, may well increase this goal to at least the 1946 indicated.

HOGS - 1947 SPRING PIG CROP

Summary: The suggested goal for the 1947 spring pig crop is 58 million head, or about 11 percent more pigs than were produced in the spring of 1946. In terms of sows to farrow this pig crop goal is 9,169,000 sows to farrow spring pigs, or an increase of about 13 percent over the number farrowed in the spring of 1946. The probable strong demand for meat in 1947 and 1948 makes it desirable to request a substantial increase in hog production in the spring of 1947. The large supplies of feed grains which will be available from the 1946 crops provide sufficient feed to obtain the increase recommended.

Recommendations as to the desired goal for the 1947 fall pig crop will be deferred until next spring, but assuming a fall crop about 10 percent larger than the 29 million pigs now indicated for 1946, a yearly total of 90 million pigs produced in 1947 provides a reasonable basis for the level of pork production desired in 1948, when the bulk of the pigs produced in 1947 will be sold for slaughter. This number of pigs would supply about 78 million hogs for slaughter, and at slaughter weights about equal to the 1946 average, this slaughter would yield a total production of about 11.2 billion pounds of pork.

Production of beef may increase somewhat in 1947, but a moderate reduction may occur in 1948. Assuming a 1947 pig crop of 90 million head, total meat production in 1948 would be about 23 billion pounds, or about the same as in 1945, but more than 1 billion pounds above the present estimate for 1946. It would be about 1.5 billion pounds below the 1944 peak.

Only tentative estimates can be made now of probable requirements of meat for military use and for export in 1948, but it is assumed that these will not exceed 1 billion pounds. This would leave around 22 billion pounds for domestic civilian use, or a per capita civilian supply of about 155 pounds which, if it materializes, would be the largest in more than 30 years and about 20 pounds above the average per capita consumption in the last 5 pre-war years.

Legal provisions for Government support of hog prices require that prices be supported so as to maintain them through 1947 and 1948 at not less than 90 percent of parity. A support price of \$14.25 per hundred pounds, Chicago basis, for barrow and gilt butcher hogs, with seasonal variations, has been announced for the year beginning October 1, 1946. With the level of consumer income and the probable supply of meats in prospect, hog prices might be expected to continue through 1948 above 90 percent of parity, seasonally adjusted, without the necessity of Government price support. If, however, national income should be substantially lower than the present forecast, a large measure of government price support for livestock might become necessary.

To produce a 1947 spring pig crop of 58 million head, it will be necessary for about 9,169,000 sows to farrow spring pigs, or about 13 percent more than in 1946 when the number of pigs per litter was unusually high. On the basis of the State production capacity studies made this summer and the feed grain supplies by States, the required number of sows has been distributed among the States to determine suggested State goals for sows to farrow spring pigs.

To obtain the 13 percent U. S. average increase in sows to farrow, an increase averaging 15 percent in the North Central States and 9 percent in the other States has been suggested.

Suggested Goal for 1947 Spring Pig Crop: The suggested goal of 58 million for the 1947 spring pig crop is about 11 percent above the spring crops produced in 1946 and 1945, but is about equal to the average of the five war years 1941-45.

The 1946 fall pig goal was set in May, 1946, at a level 10 percent below the 1945 fall crop because the shortage of grains then existing was expected to continue through the 1946-47 feeding year if 1946 grain crop yields were no greater than average, which was the most reasonable assumption that could be made at that time. The supplies of other meats and the strong consumer demand for meat in prospect would have justified a goal at least as large as the 1945 fall crop. The June 1946 pig crop report indicated a prospective 17 percent reduction in the fall crop for 1946 from that of 1945. The large numbers of "piggy" sows sold for slaughter during the summer indicates that the reduction in the fall pig crop may be even greater than the 17 percent indicated by the June report.

A spring pig crop of 58 million head would supply nearly 50 million hogs for slaughter. Most of the pigs saved in the spring of 1947 will go into the slaughter supply from late September, 1947, to the end of April 1948.

Recommendations as to the desired goal for the 1947 fall pig crop will be deferred until next spring although at present an increase in the fall crop about equal to the proposed increase for the spring crop might be assumed. This would result in a fall pig crop of about 32 million head as compared with 29.1 million head indicated for 1946 and 35 million reported for 1945. This would make possible an annual total pig crop in 1947 of about 90 million head, or nearly 11 percent more than the indicated 1946 total and about 4 percent more than the annual pig crops of 1944 and 1945. This number of pigs would supply about 78 million hogs for slaughter in 1947-48, and, if marketed at slaughter weights about equal to the 1946 average, would yield about 11.2 billion pounds of pork. Pork output in 1946 is now indicated to be about 10.2 billion pounds, and if a 1947 spring pig crop of 58 million head is produced, pork output in 1947 may be slightly larger than in 1946. In 1943, the record year, the total was 13.3 billion pounds, and the average for the 5 years, 1937-41 when production was slightly above the level of the early 30's, was 9.4 billion pounds.

Feed Supplies: Available feed supplies for 1946-47 are sufficient to feed out 58 million spring pigs in 1947, permit a substantial increase in cattle feeding, maintain about the same volume of other livestock production as in 1945 and 1946, export a large quantity, and have at the end of the feeding year a carryover of feed grains much larger than that on hand October 1, 1946.

The record corn crop of about 3.4 billion bushels apparently will fill all requirements for corn and leave a corn carryover on October 1, 1947 of perhaps 500 million bushels. The increase in the corn carryover from the 178 million bushels reported for October 1, 1946 would be the greatest of record in a single year and would provide a satisfactory storage supply to meet the contingency of unfavorable crop growing weather in 1947. The carryover would be far in excess of minimum requirements and would be much larger than average in relation to livestock numbers. The estimates of feed grain disappearance are based upon a rate of feed utilization per unit of livestock production equal to the highest in recent years, except for 1945-46 when the large proportion of soft corn reduced the feeding value of the crop.

Probable Meat Supplies in 1948: Total meat production in 1946 is now forecast at 21.9 billion pounds as compared with 22.9 billion pounds in 1945. Total production in 1947 could be as high as 23.4 billion pounds despite the indicated reduction of around 17 percent in the 1946 fall pig crop and the smaller supplies of lamb and mutton in prospect. These two factors tending to reduce 1947 meat production may be more than offset by the delay in marketing of 1946 spring pigs until the first part of 1947, a substantial increase in the slaughter of cattle and calves in 1947, and the proposed increase in the 1947 spring pig crop, part of which would be marketed during the last quarter of 1947.

Since 1943 part of our total meat supply has been derived from increased slaughter of cattle and sheep which resulted in decreasing the numbers of these animals on farms and ranches. The increased slaughter of cattle and calves in 1944 and 1945 resulted in a reduction of 2.6 million head in total cattle numbers in those two years. To avoid an undue depletion of cattle and sheep numbers it soon will be necessary for the country to confine its annual meat consumption to the yearly production of these animals. Cattle numbers at the end of 1946 may be slightly larger than a year earlier, but this increase is temporary in character. The extent of the increase will depend chiefly upon the volume of cattle marketed in the last quarter of 1946. Had it not been for uncertainty growing out of the recontrol of livestock and meat prices, cattle numbers at the end of 1946 probably would have been less than at the end of the previous year. The temporary increase in cattle numbers this year probably will mean a moderate increase in cattle slaughter and beef production in 1947, but following 1947 it is reasonable to expect some decrease in cattle slaughter.

Moderate decreases in cattle slaughter after 1947 are to be expected if the number of cattle and calves on farms and ranches is to be maintained at a level around 77 to 78 million head. On the basis of the probable long-time domestic requirements for beef and the capacity of the nation to produce beef cattle, it is believed that the stabilization of cattle numbers at or near the figures indicated is desirable.

Because of the heavy liquidation of breeding ewes and the resulting decrease in the number of lambs raised in recent years, the total output of lamb and mutton in 1947 may be as much as 200 million pounds less than the 1946 production. A further reduction in output in 1948 may be expected on the assumption that the 1948 lamb crop may be still smaller and that at least by that time sheep producers may tend to withhold ewe lambs from slaughter to rebuild their flocks.

If a 1947 pig crop of 90 million head is produced at weights about the same as in 1946, pork production in 1948 would be increased about one billion pounds above the quantity anticipated in 1946 and be substantially above the 1947 production. This increase would be in addition to the high production of beef and veal so that the total supply of meat might be maintained above 23 billion pounds or somewhat above the 1945 output but less than in 1943 and 1944.

Meat requirements for military use, exports and relief probably will decline further in 1948; thus, further increasing the proportion of the total supply that would be available for domestic civilian use. If military and export requirements should be only about 1 billion pounds in 1948, the supply available for civilian use would total about 22 billion pounds or nearly 2 billion pounds more than the prospective 1946 civilian supply and about 4 billion pounds more than the 1945 civilian supply.

Prospective Demand for Meats: A relatively strong consumer demand for meats in 1947 is now in prospect, but in 1948 it may not be quite as strong as is now being experienced if there should be a decline in the level of consumer incomes by that time. If there should be a substantial reduction in consumer incomes, livestock prices in 1948 might be expected to average lower than in 1946. It should be recognized that an indication of probable national income for a period 12 to 18 months in advance is subject to a wide margin of error, and especially during a period of readjustment from war conditions. However, the delays in reconversion and in the expansion of production of goods for civilian use indicate the probability of a high level of industrial activity in 1947, and even with a possible business recession in late 1947 or early 1948, demand in 1948 would average considerably above the pre-war level.

Price Support: The legal provisions for Government support of prices require that during 1947 and 1948 hog prices be supported through Government action at not less than 90 percent of parity. On October 23, 1945, when the 1946 spring pig goal was announced, a price support program was announced for the hog marketing year October 1, 1946 to September 30, 1947 when the hogs produced from the 1946 spring and fall pig crops would be marketed. At that time the price support level was set at an average of \$12.00 per hundred pounds, Chicago basis, with seasonal variations by weeks ranging from \$10.75 in December 1946 to \$13.25 in September 1947. On May 10, 1946 when the 1946 fall pig goal was announced, it was stated that the support price level for the marketing season beginning on October 1, 1946 would be recomputed on the basis of the parity price for September 15, 1946 with the usual calculation of differentials.

On September 15, 1946 the parity price of hogs, U. S. farm basis, was \$14.50 per hundred pounds, making the prescribed support level of 90 percent of parity \$13.05, U. S. farm basis. Chicago average prices are usually about equal to the U. S. average price paid by slaughterers, and for butcher hogs they average about 64 cents higher than the U. S. farm price. To meet this requirement for a support price of not less than \$13.09 per 100 pounds, Chicago basis, and to allow for an increase in the index of prices, interest, and taxes paid by farmers, an annual average support price of \$14.25 per 100 pounds, Chicago basis, with seasonal differentials based on the 1922-31 average, was announced with the 1947 national spring pig goal.

It is not expected that support of hog prices by Government action would necessarily be required from October, 1947 to April, 1948, on the basis of the prospective level of parity prices and consumer demand for meat if the requested increase in the 1947 spring pig crop is obtained. A demand for meat, approaching the present demand, would maintain hog prices somewhat above the prospective required support level as adjusted seasonally. However, a material decrease in the demand for meat during that period could make necessary a substantial measure of hog price support.

Basic Factors Determining Hog Production: The large 1946 corn crop is expected to sell at prices not greatly different from the official corn loan rate of \$1.15 per bushel which is 90 percent of the September 15 parity price of corn. Corn for delivery in January is now quoted at prices slightly above the corn loan rate. The corn loan rate in the Corn Belt States averages about \$1.11 per bushel or about 4 cents per bushel below the U. S. average loan rate. The Chicago market price of corn is usually about 14 cents per bushel above the Corn Belt average which would be \$1.25 on the basis of a Corn Belt average loan rate of \$1.11.

As indicated by the attached table, a hog-corn price ratio of 12.4 for the U. S. and 13.5 for the North Central States during the breeding season September-December normally tends to cause hog producers to decrease the number of sows for spring farrowing. In all years beginning with 1924, except one, the number of sows farrowing spring pigs was reduced when the hog-corn ratio was 13.6 or below in the North Central States and 12.7 or below in the United States. In mid-October, immediately following the removal of price controls on livestock, the ratio was 13.9 and 13.5 respectively. Other factors such as the current high level of hog and corn prices and the availability of labor may have a significant effect on producers' plans for pig production in 1947.

State Goals: The State hog goals are stated in terms of the number of sows required to farrow the number of pigs set as the desired goal. The average number of pigs saved per litter in the spring pig crops has been increasing in recent years. The number per litter in 1946 was 6.47 as compared with 6.30 in 1945, a 1942-46 average of 6.24, and a 1935-44 average of 6.15. The number per litter in both 1943 and 1944 was below the 10 year average primarily because production had been greatly increased in relation to facilities, thus creating over-crowded conditions. Considering about 6.33 pigs per litter as normal under present conditions, nearly 9.2 million sows would be required to farrow 58 million pigs. This number is about 13 percent more than the number which farrowed pigs in the spring of 1946.

To distribute the national goal for sows to farrow 1947 spring pigs among the 48 States, consideration was given primarily to the recommendations made by the State committees with respect to production capacity and to the latest information about 1946 feed grain production. The State committees appraising production capacity recommended a 12 percent increase over 1946 for the 10 North Central States and a 10 percent increase for the U. S. as a whole. The increase in feed grain production in 1946 over 1945 is confined largely to the Major Corn Belt area. The required 13 percent increase in the number of sows to farrow spring pigs has, therefore, been distributed among the States so that the 10 North Central States are requested as a group to increase the number of sows farrowed by about 15 percent and all other States as a group to increase farrowings by about 9 percent.

Table 1

Relation of Hog-Corn Price Ratio During Breeding Season, September-December, to Increase and Decrease in Sows Farrowing Spring Pig Crop 1924-1945

| Year | Hog-Corn Price Ratio September-December 1/ | | Sows Farrowed Next Spring | Increase or Decrease From Previous Year in Sows for Spring Farrow | |
|------|---|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|---------|
| | U.S. | North Central States | Number Thousands | Number Thousands | Percent |
| 1938 | 17.2 | 18.9 | 8,692 | 1,897 | 27.9 |
| 1942 | 17.2 | 18.4 | 12,136 | 2,486 | 25.8 |
| 1926 | 16.6 | 17.5 | 9,754 | 706 | 7.8 |
| 1941 | 15.5 | 16.3 | 9,650 | 1,914 | 24.7 |
| 1937 | 15.3 | 16.7 | 6,795 | 618 | 10.0 |
| 1935 | 14.7 | 15.8 | 6,954 | 1,487 | 27.2 |
| 1932 | 14.2 | 17.4 | 9,122 | 312 | 3.5 |
| 1925 | 13.5 | 15.3 | 9,048 | 714 | 8.6 |
| 1945 | 12.7 | 13.6 | 8,087 | - 100 | - 1.2 |
| 1943 | 12.5 | 13.5 | 9,187 | - 2,949 | - 24.3 |
| 1944 | 12.3 | 13.4 | 8,204 | - 983 | - 10.7 |
| 1939 | 12.1 | 13.3 | 8,243 | - 449 | - 5.2 |
| 1931 | 12.0 | 13.0 | 8,810 | - 159 | - 1.8 |
| 1927 | 11.2 | 11.7 | 9,301 | - 453 | - 4.6 |
| 1928 | 11.2 | 12.2 | 8,854 | - 447 | - 4.8 |
| 1930 | 11.2 | 12.3 | 8,969 | 691 | 8.4 |
| 1929 | 10.3 | 10.9 | 8,278 | - 576 | - 6.5 |
| 1940 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 7,736 | - 507 | - 6.1 |
| 1936 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 6,177 | - 777 | - 11.2 |
| 1933 | 8.6 | 10.2 | 6,825 | - 2,297 | - 24.2 |
| 1924 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 8,334 | - 1,465 | - 14.9 |
| 1934 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 5,467 | - 1,358 | - 19.9 |
| 1946 | 2/13.5 | 2/13.9 | ? | ? | ? |

1/ Based on prices received by farmers.

2/ October 15, 1946, ratio.

UNITED STATES: Total Annual Meat Production and Civilian Consumption,
1941-45 and Forecast 1946-48

| Item | Unit | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1/1947 | 1/1948 |
|------------------------|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|--------|
| <u>Production</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| Beef | Bil. Lbs. | 8.1 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 10.2 | 9.3 | 10.5 | 9.8 |
| Veal | " | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Lamb and Mutton | " | .9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | .7 | .7 |
| Pork | " | 9.4 | 10.7 | 13.3 | 12.9 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 11.2 |
| Total 2/ | " | 19.5 | 21.7 | 24.1 | 24.7 | 22.9 | 21.9 | 23.4 | 23.2 |
| <u>Consumption</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-civilian | " | 1.1 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Civilian 3/ | " | 18.8 | 18.3 | 17.7 | 19.2 | 17.9 | 20.3 | 22.5 | 22.2 |
| Civilian per Capita 4/ | Ibs. | 141 | 138 | 137 | 148 | 138 | 146 | 160 | 155 |

1/ Based on proposed goals.

2/ Totals of unrounded figures.

3/ Disappearance computed after allowing for imports and changes in stocks.

4/ Based on estimated number of persons eating out of civilian supply.

HOGS: Sows to farrow, Spring (Dec. 1 to June 1)

| State | 1947 | | 1/ | Percent 1947 Goal is of: | |
|---------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|---------|
| | Suggested | 1946 | 1937-41 | 1946 | 1937-41 |
| | Goal | Indicated | Average | Indicated | Average |
| | 1,000 Head | 1,000 Head | 1,000 Head | Percent | Percent |
| Maine | 6 | 5 | 6 | 120 | 100 |
| N.H. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 100 | 100 |
| Vt. | 2 | 3 | 3 | 67 | 67 |
| Mass. | 14 | 13 | 14 | 108 | 100 |
| R.I. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 100 |
| Conn. | 3 | 3 | 2 | 100 | 150 |
| N.Y. | 25 | 20 | 28 | 125 | 89 |
| N.J. | 11 | 10 | 13 | 110 | 85 |
| Pa. | 69 | 63 | 69 | 110 | 100 |
| Ohio | 460 | 400 | 385 | 115 | 119 |
| Ind. | 625 | 586 | 499 | 107 | 125 |
| Ill. | 988 | 842 | 719 | 117 | 137 |
| Mich. | 125 | 113 | 115 | 111 | 109 |
| Wis. | 300 | 296 | 296 | 101 | 101 |
| Minn. | 700 | 609 | 642 | 115 | 109 |
| Iowa | 2,100 | 1,787 | 1,594 | 118 | 132 |
| Mo. | 525 | 432 | 376 | 122 | 140 |
| S. Dak. | 388 | 337 | 225 | 115 | 172 |
| Nebr. | 531 | 462 | 326 | 115 | 163 |
| Del. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 100 | 100 |
| Md. | 28 | 25 | 25 | 112 | 112 |
| Va. | 87 | 80 | 75 | 109 | 116 |
| W. Va. | 22 | 20 | 23 | 110 | 96 |
| N. C. | 116 | 105 | 113 | 110 | 103 |
| Ky. | 146 | 130 | 138 | 112 | 106 |
| Tenn. | 149 | 123 | 139 | 112 | 107 |
| S. Car. | 80 | 69 | 67 | 116 | 119 |
| Ga. | 185 | 169 | 187 | 109 | 99 |
| Fla. | 93 | 87 | 82 | 107 | 113 |
| Ala. | 120 | 117 | 117 | 103 | 103 |
| Miss. | 100 | 104 | 105 | 96 | 95 |
| Ark. | 135 | 122 | 136 | 111 | 99 |
| La. | 125 | 117 | 126 | 107 | 99 |
| Okl. | 100 | 99 | 112 | 101 | 89 |
| Tex. | 198 | 174 | 197 | 114 | 101 |
| N. Dak. | 144 | 120 | 99 | 120 | 145 |
| Kans. | 200 | 185 | 154 | 108 | 130 |
| Mont. | 32 | 28 | 22 | 114 | 145 |
| Idaho | 33 | 33 | 54 | 100 | 61 |
| Wyo. | 12 | 11 | 10 | 109 | 120 |
| Colo. | 48 | 40 | 37 | 120 | 130 |
| N. Mex. | 6 | 9 | 10 | 67 | 60 |
| Ariz. | 4 | 4 | 5 | 100 | 80 |
| Utah | 12 | 11 | 14 | 109 | 86 |
| Nev. | 4 | 4 | 3 | 100 | 133 |
| Wash. | 26 | 26 | 35 | 100 | 74 |
| Ore. | 25 | 23 | 37 | 109 | 68 |
| Calif. | 61 | 55 | 85 | 111 | 72 |
| U. S. | 9,169 | 8,087 | 7,529 | 113 | 122 |

1/ Average of 5-year totals

STOCK SHEEP AND LAMBS

Summary: The suggested goal for numbers of sheep and lambs at the end of the 1947 calendar year is expressed this year in terms of stock sheep and lambs, rather than in numbers of all sheep and lambs. This excludes lambs on feed for market. The change from former production goals which were expressed in terms of total sheep and lambs on farms is made in accordance with previous recommendations of the State Goal Committees. The change was made because most producers of sheep and lambs plan their operations in terms of the size of their breeding flocks. The sizable number of lambs on feed at the end of the year are not so directly related to the production goals as is the number of stock sheep on farms.

The goal recommended for stock sheep and lambs on farms at the end of 1947 is 35.2 million head. This is equal to the number expected at the beginning of the year and is a decrease of 6 percent in the number on hand January 1, 1946. Assuming no marked variation from the normal percentage of sheep and lambs on feed, this goal would mean a total for all sheep and lambs of 40.6 million head including 27.4 million breeding ewes. The goals recommended by the State Production Committees were 45.6 million total sheep and 30.7 ewes.

Prospects for Sheep Industry: From a long-time standpoint the outlook for lambs and wool is sufficiently favorable to justify a moderate expansion in sheep numbers. The sharp downward trend in numbers since 1942 has resulted in a level of lamb production much below that of the pre-war decade. Supplies of lamb now represent a considerably smaller than average proportion of the total meat supply. With prospects for a strong demand for meats in the next few years, prices of lamb should compare favorably with prices of other meat animals.

The outlook for wool is less favorable than for lambs, since world wool stocks are much larger than before the war. However, the current rate of domestic wool production is far less than domestic mill consumption, and it is expected that domestic consumption will continue at a high level for several years. With this situation, the tariff on imported wools will provide a substantial measure of price protection for domestic wool.

While there is little prospect for a marked decrease in labor costs for the western sheep industry, it seems likely that such costs should soon be stabilized with the possibility of some decrease within the next few years. Costs other than labor did not increase nearly so much as labor costs during the war period.

The financial position of the sheep industry in the west is probably stronger than at any time in many years. In contrast to other periods of liquidation, prices received for liquidated stock in the past few years were fairly high. This, combined with reasonably good prices for lambs and wool, has made it possible for growers to reduce greatly or wipe out debt burdens, which in the past have weighed heavily upon the industry. Western range producers are, therefore, in a position to withhold ewe lambs from market without extreme pressure to maximize current cash receipts because of debt obligations.

In the Corn Belt and in most other areas outside the western States, where the production of sheep and lambs is a minor enterprise, the favorable outlook for lambs for the next few years should provide encouragement for expansion. Improvements in hay production and in pastures with the resulting expansion in feed resources provide a good basis for a moderate increase in sheep numbers and in lamb production.

Present Position of Industry: The suggested goal for stock sheep on farms and ranches at the end of 1947 would maintain numbers about unchanged from those on hand at the beginning of the year. Achievement of this goal can be accomplished only by greatly reducing sheep and lamb slaughter during 1947. Sheep numbers have dropped sharply from the peak levels reached at the beginning of 1942 as a result of greatly increased slaughter of both

lambs and breeding stock in each of the last five years. If the decline in numbers is to be checked, sales for slaughter must be sharply curtailed. On the basis of the indicated slaughter for 1946, the number of stock sheep at the beginning of 1947 is expected to be about 35.2 million head, or about 2.3 million less than was reported a year earlier and 14.5 million less than the peak number reached five years earlier. The expected total will be the smallest number of stock sheep in this country since 1923 and only 8 percent more than the record low reached at the beginning of 1923. On a per capita basis numbers will be at a record low, averaging .25 head compared with .29 in 1923.

Checking the decline in stock sheep in 1947 will require withholding from slaughter a larger percentage of ewe lambs and curtailing the slaughter of older ewes. If numbers at the end of the year are to be no smaller than at the beginning, total slaughter of sheep and lambs in 1947 cannot exceed 17.8 million head. This would be a reduction of 2.4 million head or 23 percent from the slaughter now indicated for 1946 and would be the smallest slaughter since 1929. A slaughter of 17.8 million head would yield about 730 million pounds of lamb and mutton or 250 million pounds less than the expected output in 1946 and 375 million less than the record production in 1943. The total would comprise only 3.0 percent of the expected meat supply in 1947, as contrasted with 4.7 percent in 1946, 4.6 percent in 1941, and 3.3 in 1923, the year of previous record low of stock sheep numbers.

Over a long-time period the yield of wool per sheep has gradually increased. Wool production reached an all-time high in 1942 with a total of 459 million pounds, including pulled wool. This compares with 273 million pounds produced in 1923. The 1946 clip, including pulled wool, is estimated at approximately 360 million pounds. With sheep numbers further reduced, wool production for 1947 may be expected to go still lower.

From 1941 through the war years mill consumption of wool averaged in excess of one billion pounds, grease basis, per year. This compares with a level of about 550 million pounds during the 1930's. In 1946 it is estimated that mill consumption will reach a record high of 1000 million pounds for peace time and consumption for the next several years is expected to be at a much higher rate than during pre-war years. Currently, mill consumption is almost three times the domestic production of shorn and pulled wool.

Since 1943 the Commodity Credit Corporation has been purchasing the majority of the wool clip at approximately the ceiling prices established by the Office of Price Administration. Stocks held by the Commodity Credit Corporation now approximate 460 million pounds, or equal to the current mill consumption of all wools for a five month period. Also, there is a large supply of imported wool held in private hands.

Trend in Sheep Production: The present low numbers of sheep result from a liquidation which started in the early part of 1942. Liquidation has been very heavy during the last five years and it is expected that stock sheep numbers on January 1, 1947 will be 29 percent less than the peak of 49.8 million reached at the beginning of 1942. This liquidation has occurred largely in the western range country, excluding Texas, and results according to reports from the shortage of competent herders in that area. A marked reduction in flocks has also occurred in the eastern part of the country and to a lesser extent in the farm flocks of the north eastern half of the mid-west section. In these areas the general scarcity of farm labor and the more favorable returns from other agricultural enterprises account largely for the decrease in sheep numbers.

In the North Atlantic States the trend in sheep numbers has been steadily downward since 1919. Numbers there are only half as large as they were at the beginning of the decline. In the South Atlantic States, the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States, numbers have been decreasing since 1931. At the beginning of 1946 numbers were down about 49 percent in the South Atlantic and Pacific Coast regions, and 35 percent in the Mountain States. In the East and West North Central States and the South Central States east of Texas and Oklahoma numbers increased until 1942. They have since decreased, drop-

ping about 33 percent in the North Central area, and about 23 percent in the South Central area outside of Texas. In Texas sheep numbers continued to increase until 1943. They have since declined nearly 8 percent.

Almost since the beginning of the sheep industry in the United States, sharp upward and downward changes in production have occurred. Some of the marked changes in production were brought about by shifts in sheep production from certain areas of the country to other areas. Some other marked changes have resulted from severe drought. For the most part, conditions, which in the past have resulted in lack of stability in sheep production, do not now exist, and in general most of the important factors affecting the industry are favorable for a greater degree of stability.

Stock Sheep and Lambs on Farms January 1
(in thousand head)

| Year | Western Sheep States, excluding Texas | Texas | All Other States | United States |
|---------|--|--------|------------------|---------------|
| 1923 | 19,320 | 3,490 | 9,787 | 32,597 |
| 1931 | 27,252 | 6,749 | 13,719 | 47,720 |
| 1934 | 26,001 | 8,059 | 14,184 | 48,244 |
| 1942 | 24,512 | 10,332 | 14,963 | 49,807 |
| 1943 | 23,440 | 10,539 | 14,817 | 48,796 |
| 1944 | 21,633 | 10,223 | 13,376 | 45,232 |
| 1945 | 19,240 | 9,916 | 11,766 | 40,922 |
| 1946 1/ | 17,247 | 9,718 | 10,552 | 37,517 |

1/ Preliminary

Wool: Production, Imports and Consumption
(in million pounds)

| (Production and Consumption - grease basis, Imports - actual weight) | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------|------------------|
| Year | Domestic Production | Imports | Mill Consumption |
| 1935-39 average | 425 | 86 | 592 |
| 1940 | 437 | 223 | 641 |
| 1941 | 450 | 614 | 977 |
| 1942 | 459 | 787 1/ | 1,077 |
| 1943 | 450 | 644 1/ | 1,061 |
| 1944 | 418 | 585 1/ | 1,009 |
| 1945 | 387 | 707 1/ | 1,013 |
| 1946 2/ | 358 | 850 | 1,000 |

1/ Excludes foreign owned strategic reserves entered duty free as an act of international courtesy.

2/ Indicated

SHEEP AND LAMBS - Balance Sheet, 1941-45 and Forecast 1946-48
Number on Farms January 1, Annual Slaughter and Lamb and Mutton Production with Related Data

| Item | Unit | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |
|--|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Breeding Flock | | | | | | | | | |
| Ewes 1 year, 7, Jan. 1 | Mil. Head | 36.7 | 37.7 | 37.7 | 34.7 | 32.4 | 29.2 | 27.4 | 27.4 |
| % Lamb Crop | Percent | 89.8 | 86.4 | 83.0 | 84.2 | 86.5 | 89.5 | 87.0 | 87.0 |
| Total Supply | | | | | | | | | |
| Stock Sheep and Lambs on Farms Jan. 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Sheep and Lambs on Feed Jan. 1 | Mil. Head | 47.8 | 49.8 | 48.6 | 45.2 | 41.0 | 37.5 | 35.2 | 35.2 |
| All Sheep on Farms Jan. 1 | " | 6.5 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| Lamb Crop | " | 54.3 | 56.7 | 55.8 | 51.8 | 47.8 | 44.2 | 40.6 | 40.6 |
| Imports of Sheep and Lambs | " | 32.9 | 32.6 | 31.3 | 29.2 | 28.0 | 26.1 | 23.8 | 23.8 |
| Total Supply | " | 0 | 0 | 0 | .1 | .1 | .0 | .0 | .1 |
| | " | 87.2 | 89.3 | 87.1 | 81.1 | 75.9 | 70.3 | 64.4 | 64.5 |
| Disappearance | | | | | | | | | |
| Slaughter | | | | | | | | | |
| Federally Inspected | " | 18.1 | 21.6 | 23.4 | 21.9 | 21.2 | 19.8 | | |
| Non-Inspected | " | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | | |
| Total Slaughter | " | 22.3 | 25.6 | 27.1 | 25.3 | 24.6 | 23.2 | 17.8 | 17.5 |
| Other Disappearance | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Disappearance | " | 8.2 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| | " | 30.5 | 33.5 | 35.3 | 33.2 | 31.7 | 29.7 | 23.8 | 23.5 |
| Number on Farms end of year | " | 56.7 | 55.8 | 51.8 | 47.8 | 44.2 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 41.0 |
| Lamb & Mutton Avg. Dressed Wt. | Lbs. | 41 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 41 |
| Tot. Lamb & Mutton Production | Bil. lbs. | .9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | .7 | .7 |

STOCK SHEEP AND LAMBS: Suggested State Goals for Numbers on Farm at end of 1947 with Comparisons

| State | 1947 : Jan. 1 : expected and Dec. 31 Goal 1/ | 1946 : Reported | 1937-41 : Average | Percentage 1947 Goal (end of year) is of 1946 : 1937-41 | |
|---------|--|--------------------|----------------------|---|---------|
| | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | Percent | Percent |
| Maine | 30 | 31 | 44 | 97 | 68 |
| N. H. | 8 | 8 | 10 | 100 | 80 |
| Vt. | 14 | 15 | 23 | 93 | 61 |
| Mass. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 100 | 100 |
| R. I. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 100 | 100 |
| Conn. | 7 | 7 | 5 | 100 | 140 |
| N. Y. | 217 | 222 | 327 | 98 | 66 |
| N. J. | 7 | 7 | 7 | 100 | 100 |
| Pa. | 262 | 284 | 397 | 92 | 66 |
| Ohio | 1,275 | 1,343 | 1,952 | 95 | 65 |
| Ind. | 425 | 452 | 676 | 94 | 63 |
| Ill. | 440 | 472 | 614 | 93 | 72 |
| Mich. | 500 | 558 | 904 | 90 | 55 |
| Wis. | 322 | 338 | 384 | 95 | 84 |
| Minn. | 800 | 870 | 1,045 | 92 | 77 |
| Iowa | 825 | 921 | 1,202 | 90 | 69 |
| Mo. | 1,113 | 1,132 | 1,403 | 98 | 79 |
| S. Dak. | 1,140 | 1,266 | 1,367 | 90 | 83 |
| Nebr. | 200 | 222 | 320 | 90 | 62 |
| Del. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 100 | 100 |
| Md. | 46 | 49 | 69 | 94 | 67 |
| Va. | 300 | 314 | 388 | 96 | 77 |
| W. Va. | 325 | 334 | 501 | 97 | 65 |
| N. C. | 47 | 48 | 57 | 98 | 82 |
| Ky. | 710 | 784 | 1,052 | 91 | 67 |
| Tenn. | 369 | 377 | 385 | 98 | 96 |
| S. C. | 5 | 5 | 8 | 100 | 62 |
| Ga. | 16 | 16 | 24 | 100 | 67 |
| Fla. | 22 | 22 | 30 | 100 | 73 |
| Ala. | 33 | 33 | 42 | 100 | 79 |
| Miss. | 70 | 67 | 70 | 104 | 100 |
| Ark. | 85 | 85 | 95 | 100 | 89 |
| La. | 242 | 253 | 274 | 96 | 88 |
| Okla. | 200 | 218 | 286 | 92 | 70 |
| Tex. | 9,575 | 9,718 | 9,214 | 99 | 104 |
| N. Dak. | 630 | 618 | 825 | 102 | 76 |
| Kans. | 380 | 435 | 459 | 87 | 83 |
| Mont. | 2,160 | 2,490 | 3,133 | 87 | 69 |
| Idaho | 1,050 | 1,192 | 1,900 | 88 | 55 |
| Wyo. | 2,450 | 2,669 | 3,412 | 92 | 72 |
| Colo. | 1,500 | 1,570 | 1,718 | 96 | 87 |
| N. Mex. | 1,500 | 1,581 | 2,144 | 95 | 70 |
| Ariz. | 524 | 561 | 797 | 93 | 66 |
| Utah | 1,930 | 2,032 | 2,377 | 95 | 81 |
| Nev. | 550 | 577 | 788 | 95 | 70 |
| Wash. | 300 | 350 | 612 | 86 | 49 |
| Oreg. | 729 | 881 | 1,774 | 83 | 41 |
| Calif. | 1,855 | 2,078 | 2,992 | 89 | 62 |
| U. S. | 35,200 | 37,517 | 46,123 | 94 | 76 |

1/ Goal for end of year 1947 is to maintain the number expected to be on hand January 1, 1947.

CHICKENS AND TURKEYS TO BE RAISED

Requirements and Market Outlook: In establishing the goals for the number of young chickens to be raised in 1947, it is necessary to make certain assumptions as to egg requirements in 1948. For the turkey goal, however, assumptions of demand in 1947 only are needed.

In setting these two goals it is assumed that consumer incomes will continue at about the present level during the first two or three quarters of 1947. Toward the end of 1947 it is possible that incomes will decline. By that time it is believed that manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer inventories will be quite large and that some reduction in manufacturing may then occur. Because of several rigidities in the pricing structure it seems more likely that the reduction in consumer incomes at that time will occur through an increase in unemployment rather than through a decrease in wages.

This recession may last through the middle of 1948, after which time there probably will be a gradual revival of industrial production and of purchasing power.

The expected supply of red meats is a very important factor to be considered in setting production goals for poultry, and the following assumptions concerning the supply and seasonal distribution have been used.

During the first six months of 1947, it is expected that meat supplies will be sufficiently short so that retail prices will continue considerably above the old ceiling levels. In the last six months of the year, particularly in the fourth quarter, rather ample supplies of meat are expected to be available. In 1948, meat supplies are now expected to more nearly fill the demand than they will in 1947.

In view of these assumptions concerning consumer incomes and meat supplies, it is assumed that the civilian demand for eggs in 1947 with prices at or near support levels will amount to 360 eggs per capita and between 340 and 350 eggs in 1948. The rate of 360 eggs will be the third highest on record, exceeded only by 1945 and 1946 when consumption amounted to 392 and about 370, respectively. The 1935-39 consumption averaged only 298 eggs per capita. Due to the expected meat supply situation in the first half of the year, and the high level of consumer incomes, egg consumption from January through June might be at an annual rate somewhat higher than 360. The reverse of this may be true, however, during the last six months of the year.

It is assumed that producer prices for chickens during the first half of 1947 will be at a somewhat higher level than during the comparable period in 1946. Because of more adequate meat supplies during the last half of 1947, however, producer prices may average somewhat lower than during the first half of the year. It seems likely that the demand for chickens will amount to 23 pounds per capita in 1947. This is the same quantity as it appears will be consumed in 1946. The demand during the first six months of 1947 will probably be at a higher annual rate than this, and somewhat less during the last six months. Aside from cold storage stocks, poultry meat supplies during the first half of the year will come from commercial broilers and from farm raised chickens in about equal proportions.

It is being assumed that the demand for turkeys in 1947 will amount to 4.3 pounds per capita at price levels which have prevailed during 1945 and 1946. This compares with an estimated 4.5 pounds being consumed this year. If the supply of meats, however, during the last quarter of the year prove to be as abundant as mentioned above, turkey prices, during the heavy marketing period, may not be as high as spring price levels would indicate.

Production Adjustments: Some expansion of the number of hens and pullets on farms January 1, 1948, compared with numbers anticipated on January 1, 1947, was considered desirable by State Production Adjustment Committees. These Committees prepared suggestions regarding 1947 farm production during July and August 1946. Summarization of information furnished by the Production Adjustment Committees of all States show that 44.9 million hens and pullets on farms January 1, 1948, was thought desirable. This would be 96 percent as many hens and pullets as were on farms at the beginning of 1946. Some differences in regional changes in numbers were suggested. In the Northeastern, North Central, and East Central States numbers of hens and pullets at the beginning of 1948 would be 94 percent of January 1, 1946, numbers. In the South and West the figures would be 98 and 99 percent, respectively.

Partly to make possible an increase in the number of hens and pullets on farms by 1948, State Production Adjustment Committees suggested that 8 percent more chickens be raised in 1947 than in 1946. The highest relative expansion in numbers of chickens raised was suggested for the New England States. For all of the Northeast an expansion of 18 percent was suggested. Except for an 11 percent increase suggested for the South, this would represent about 3 times the relative expansion suggested for other regions. Suggested numbers raised in 1947 would be below 1946 numbers in the Northern Plains States and in Mississippi and Maryland. In all other States they would be equal to or higher than 1946 numbers. Associated with the suggested 8 percent increase in numbers of chickens raised would be some expansion in the number of commercial broilers raised. Compared with the State Production Adjustment Committee's anticipations of commercial broiler production in 1946 the increase suggested for 1947 would amount to about 7 percent.

Approximately the same production of turkeys in 1947 as in 1946 was suggested by the State Committee. Lower production, by as much as 6 percent, was suggested for the Northeast, North Central and East Central regions. These were slightly more than balanced by suggested increases in the other two regions--8 percent for the South and 6 percent for the West.

Recommended Goal: The table below shows the recommended goal for the number of young chickens to be raised and the number of turkeys to be raised in 1947. No goal is being established for the production of broilers. Attached is a Production Guide Statement which should be given wide circulation among broiler producers.

| | | Percent Goal is of: | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | Unit | 1947 | 1946 | 1937-41 | 1946 | 1937-41 |
| | | Goal | Indicated | Average | Indicated | Average |
| Eggs | Mil. doz. | 4,200 | 4,480 | 3,252 | 94 | 129 |
| Hens & Pullets on January 1 | Thous. | 435,000 | 469,431 | 376,577 | 93 | 116 |
| Chickens raised | Thous. | 670,000 | 677,166 | 656,464 | 99 | 102 |
| Turkeys | Thous. | 40,760 | 41,013 | 30,723 | 99 | 133 |

Hens and Pullets on Farms January 1, 1947: The goal of 435 million hens and pullets on farms January 1, 1947, which was announced August 25, is not being revised as conditions have not changed materially since the goal was announced.

Egg requirements for 1947, including 360 eggs per capita for U. S. domestic use and a moderate amount of dried egg for United Kingdom, are presently estimated at about 4,620 million dozen (4,200 million dozens from farm production), or 6 percent less than the indicated 1946 production. With a rate of lay in line with the past two years, this required number of eggs can be produced by the goal number of 435 million hens and pullets. It does not appear to be desirable to issue numerical State goals since normal culling and housing practices through the fall and early winter should result in the desired number of hens and pullets on farms January 1, 1947.

Chickens Raised: A sufficient number of pullets can be saved from the goal of 670 million young chickens to be raised in 1947, so that laying flocks in 1948 will be large enough to provide 340 to 350 eggs per capita for domestic use, sufficient hatching eggs, and commercial exports about equal to recent years. No government exports of eggs are anticipated for 1948. This will require about 410 million hens and pullets on farms January 1, 1948, 6 percent less than the January 1, 1947, indicated.

Since 1948 hen numbers will be determined by the chickens raised in 1947; some adjustments between States appear necessary. Hence the chickens raised goal of 670 million head was distributed among the States in a manner that is designed to contribute toward a more desirable distribution of egg production under the peacetime conditions expected in 1948. In general, the Northeast and the West Coast States were given goals relatively higher than the rest of the country to allow for rebuilding their flocks which were reduced in 1946 by the effects of the physical shortage of feed in those areas. The Midwest, where egg production expanded greatly during the war due to the heavy demand for dried egg, is being asked to adjust relatively more than other sections in order to avoid the possibility of recurrent surpluses of eggs in that area. Certain States where marketing facilities are inadequate and surplus conditions, with low egg prices occur almost every year, are being asked to make downward adjustments in the number of chickens to be raised next year. North and South Dakota, and Nebraska, are among these States. These States have had considerable difficulty in marketing the eggs produced, particularly in the western part of the States, and prices to producers in that area have been relatively low, compared with other areas, during the spring and summer of 1946. The Southeastern States have experienced considerable difficulty with egg surpluses which their marketing systems have not been able to absorb at prices in line with those in other areas of the country. All States, or portions of States,

where marketing facilities are inadequate to handle the volume of eggs produced should endeavor to make adjustments as soon as possible to bring production in line with ability to market satisfactorily, and should improve their marketing methods and facilities as rapidly as possible.

Adjustments between States were not made where it would bring the State's goal below the prewar 1937-41 average, except in those cases where the States in the production adjustment reports suggested number of chickens raised below the prewar average. In such cases it was not considered desirable to ask any State to raise more chickens than the State had suggested as being desirable.

Turkeys Raised: The goal of 40,760,000 turkeys to be raised in 1947 will provide 4.3 pounds of turkey meat per capita, about the same as estimated for 1946. In view of the probable red meat supplies this should be a sufficient quantity even though consumption has been on a rising trend during the last several years. In setting the State goals the suggested number of turkeys to be raised sent in by the States were accepted as the goal in all but a few cases. A few States asked to increase considerably -- some asked for more turkeys than had ever been raised in that State before. Such increases were not considered advisable in 1947 when production should be about the same as in 1946.

Labor and Production Supplies: The availability of labor, machinery, and other production facilities will be adequate for the 1947 production goals. Of all the marketing facilities needed, storage space for frozen eggs and poultry may be the most critical. It is hoped that storage holdings of frozen fruits and vegetables will have declined sufficiently by next year so that adequate space for these poultry products will be available.

It is becoming quite apparent that an adequate supply of feed grains will be available during 1947. The reduction in the total numbers of livestock units on farms, and a probable reduction in the weight of livestock marketed is expected to enable farmers to carry over into the new feeding year beginning October 1, 1947, a considerably larger quantity of feed than they had on hand October 1, 1946. Consequently, feed prices should decline from their present levels. Protein supplies, however, are expected to remain tight, which may result in some maldistribution of supplies.

Support Prices, 1947: The 1947 goals for egg production are intended to produce the quantity of eggs which can be absorbed in normal marketing channels at farm prices which will reflect at least 90 percent of parity. Poultrymen will start the year with hen numbers at the goal level. Uncertainties exist, however, both as to the demand and the supply situation during the coming year which may require price support operations. It is highly unlikely that price support operations for chickens and turkeys will be necessary if production does not exceed the goals. However, the following statement of policy will serve as a guide for price support programs if they should become necessary:

Levels and Methods of Supporting Prices

Eggs

During 1947, egg prices will be supported at levels which will reflect a U. S. national average farm price of 90 percent of parity adjusted for seasonality. To accomplish this, purchase prices will be announced from time to time by regions or states when it is necessary to carry on purchase operations to bring producer returns to such level.

Producers should expect to receive approximately the announced prices for their area provided they can place their product in marketing channels which can be reached by price support programs. This does not mean that all producers within a given area will receive exactly the announced purchase price as differences due to quality, location, and marketing facilities and practices will continue to exist. With this type of price support operation, purchases will be most extensive in areas of surplus production. Such a program is designed to "drain off" the surplus in these areas and should raise the national price structure to the required level. Price relationships between regions may vary considerably with changing circumstances.

Chickens

The price for chickens will be supported by buying dressed chickens at levels which will reflect a U. S. average farm price of 90 percent of parity. Chickens weighing less than 3-1/2 pounds live weight, all commercial broilers and old roosters will not be purchased.

Turkeys

The price for turkeys will be supported by buying dressed turkeys at levels which will reflect U. S. average farm prices of 90 percent of parity. Purchases will be limited to the period of heavy marketings from October through January, when more than 90 percent of the crop is normally sold from farms. Breeder stock will not be purchased.

Methods of Support

Insofar as practical, price support purchases for eggs will be limited to dried and frozen eggs. Price support purchases for chickens and turkeys will be limited to purchases of dressed birds in carlot quantities from producers, cooperative associations, processors and dealers.

Recommendations for Achievement of Goals: The only means now available to the Department to obtain producer cooperation in meeting these goals is an educational campaign. Farmers should be told that the normal number of pullets saved from the goal of 670 million chickens raised will be sufficient to provide a desirable egg supply in 1948.

Broiler producers may find it profitable to market a large output during the first half of the year since commercial broilers provide a substantial proportion of the fresh supplies of poultry. During the last six months of the year, however, broiler producers should proceed with caution because red meat supplies will be more readily available. The prospects for broilers are discussed more fully in the attached "Broiler Production Guide Statement."

Present indications point toward an expansion of turkey production in 1947. The general meat supply situation will result in high turkey prices during the hatching season. This, coupled with an abundant feed supply, will probably result in an increased production. Educational material should be issued which points out the probable demand for turkeys next fall and winter.

PRODUCTION GUIDE FOR BROILER INDUSTRY

As was the case in 1946, the Department of Agriculture is not establishing a production goal for commercial raised broilers. These broilers act as a supplementary meat supply to the chickens marketed by farmers all over the Nation. In order to establish a broiler goal it would be necessary to forecast and determine the number of chickens that farms will raise. This cannot be done accurately so far in advance; therefore, no broiler goal is being announced.

The outlook for the production of commercial broilers in 1947 as of this date is a mixed one. During the first part of the year the demand will apparently be rather large, but during the last six months of the year there is a good deal of question as to the size of the demand and the consequent price levels.

Between now and about the middle of next year, the supply of red meats will not be large. This will probably result in retail meat prices being substantially above the levels which prevailed before ceiling prices were removed. During the latter half of 1947, however, there is likely to be an increase in the number of meat animals marketed, and the supply of meats is therefore expected to increase somewhat. Present indications are that by the last quarter of the year, consumer supplies of meats will become fairly ample.

Another factor influencing the demand for broilers is the level of consumer incomes. They are very high at the present time and are expected to remain at about their present level during the first two or three quarters of 1947. The prospects for the last half of 1947, as far as consumer incomes are concerned, is none too clear. Present indications are that we can expect incomes to decline from the present high levels and that price levels will also go down commensurate. It is impossible to say how sharp the decline will be and at what time it will begin. There is, however, fairly sound reason to anticipate that unemployment will increase, price levels will decline, and that consumer purchasing power will be at a lower level than during the first half of the year.

The last half of the year should be watched very carefully by breiler producers. The increase in supply of red meats, together with the decreasing ability on the part of consumers to pay high prices for chickens, indicates that producers should be extremely cautious in their operations.

Feed supplies apparently will be liberal, with the exception of protein concentrates. Feed prices, however, will probably be higher than the ceiling prices which expired on June 30 of this year.

Even though the demand for broilers ready for market before July 1 is expected to be large, breiler producers should study the marketing situation carefully. In several of the broiler areas experience has shown that there is a practical operating limit to the number of chicks that can be started each week in terms of marketing facilities. The live haulers and local processing plants have a capacity limit beyond which they cannot operate. In order to attract buyers from other areas, sometimes as far as 500 miles or more away, experience has also shown that rather sharp reductions in prices must occur.

The Department is, therefore, suggesting that the broiler industry exercise a measure of self-control all during the coming year. Production during the first half of the year should be at a relatively high rate but not beyond the ability of the marketing system to absorb the birds. During the last half of the year an attitude of cautious study of market demands is being suggested before broiler chicks are started.

CHICKENS RAISED ON FARMS: Suggested State Goals for 1947

| State | : | : | : | Percent Goal is of: | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|---------|
| | 1947 | 1946 | 1937-41 | 1946 | 1937-41 |
| | Goal | Indicated | Average | Indicated | Average |
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Percent | Percent |
| Maine | 3,990 | 3,780 | 3,759 | 106 | 106 |
| N. H. | 3,580 | 3,134 | 3,402 | 114 | 105 |
| Vt. | 1,490 | 1,530 | 1,314 | 97 | 113 |
| Mass. | 9,600 | 7,334 | 7,412 | 131 | 130 |
| R. I. | 750 | 626 | 814 | 120 | 92 |
| Conn. | 4,600 | 3,240 | 4,609 | 142 | 100 |
| N. Y. | 20,200 | 16,986 | 19,377 | 119 | 104 |
| N. J. | 9,250 | 9,255 | 9,799 | 100 | 94 |
| Pa. | 32,600 | 32,274 | 28,507 | 101 | 114 |
| Ohio | 30,000 | 29,221 | 30,704 | 103 | 98 |
| Ind. | 27,440 | 28,441 | 27,447 | 96 | 100 |
| Ill. | 35,100 | 34,270 | 35,103 | 102 | 100 |
| Mich. | 18,560 | 16,773 | 18,561 | 111 | 100 |
| Wis. | 19,350 | 20,560 | 19,355 | 94 | 100 |
| Minn. | 35,000 | 38,047 | 31,891 | 92 | 110 |
| Iowa | 48,800 | 53,209 | 48,834 | 92 | 100 |
| Mo. | 32,520 | 31,923 | 32,523 | 102 | 100 |
| S. Dak. | 14,500 | 16,976 | 11,701 | 85 | 124 |
| Nebr. | 26,200 | 31,539 | 24,889 | 83 | 105 |
| Del. | 2,450 | 2,258 | 2,135 | 109 | 115 |
| Md. | 6,500 | 7,330 | 7,036 | 89 | 92 |
| Va. | 16,000 | 15,891 | 16,162 | 101 | 99 |
| W. Va. | 5,000 | 4,968 | 5,413 | 101 | 92 |
| N. C. | 18,300 | 20,732 | 18,305 | 88 | 100 |
| Ky. | 20,220 | 19,303 | 20,222 | 105 | 100 |
| Tenn. | 15,830 | 14,199 | 15,836 | 111 | 100 |
| S. C. | 8,340 | 8,958 | 8,340 | 93 | 100 |
| Ga. | 13,950 | 13,068 | 13,957 | 107 | 100 |
| Fla. | 3,500 | 3,402 | 4,360 | 103 | 80 |
| Ala. | 12,130 | 13,225 | 12,137 | 92 | 100 |
| Miss. | 12,650 | 14,850 | 13,239 | 85 | 96 |
| Ark. | 13,500 | 11,907 | 13,547 | 113 | 100 |
| La. | 8,440 | 7,751 | 8,441 | 109 | 100 |
| Okla. | 17,000 | 16,866 | 17,350 | 101 | 98 |
| Tex. | 35,260 | 35,286 | 35,268 | 100 | 100 |
| N. D. | 9,000 | 10,940 | 7,097 | 82 | 127 |
| Kans. | 24,740 | 27,156 | 24,745 | 91 | 100 |
| Mont. | 3,600 | 4,561 | 3,470 | 79 | 104 |
| Idaho | 3,800 | 3,562 | 3,607 | 107 | 105 |
| Wyo. | 1,600 | 1,558 | 1,384 | 103 | 116 |
| Colo. | 5,580 | 5,582 | 5,580 | 100 | 100 |
| N. Mex. | 1,320 | 1,208 | 1,396 | 109 | 95 |
| Ariz. | 760 | 630 | 934 | 121 | 81 |
| Utah | 2,670 | 2,358 | 2,670 | 113 | 100 |
| Nev. | 390 | 355 | 395 | 110 | 99 |
| Wash. | 8,240 | 7,485 | 7,777 | 110 | 106 |
| Oreg. | 4,500 | 3,528 | 4,634 | 128 | 97 |
| Calif. | 21,200 | 19,131 | 21,029 | 111 | 101 |
| U. S. | 670,000 | 677,166 | 656,467 | 98.9 | 102.1 |

TURKEYS RAISED ON FARMS: Suggested State Goal for 1947

| State | : | : | : | Percent Goal is of: | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|---------|
| | 1947 | 1946 | 1937-41 | 1946 | 1937-41 |
| | Goal | Indicated | | Indicated | Average |
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Percent | Percent |
| Maine | 50 | 44 | 46 | 114 | 109 |
| N. H. | 85 | 75 | 54 | 113 | 157 |
| Vt. | 200 | 186 | 127 | 108 | 157 |
| Mass. | 250 | 250 | 216 | 100 | 116 |
| R. I. | 30 | 31 | 22 | 97 | 136 |
| Conn. | 160 | 163 | 95 | 98 | 168 |
| N. Y. | 500 | 492 | 372 | 102 | 134 |
| N. J. | 245 | 260 | 127 | 88 | 193 |
| Pa. | 1,500 | 1,586 | 739 | 95 | 203 |
| Ohio | 1,100 | 1,097 | 760 | 100 | 145 |
| Ind. | 1,000 | 1,081 | 381 | 93 | 262 |
| Ill. | 1,100 | 1,230 | 509 | 89 | 216 |
| Mich. | 1,000 | 932 | 463 | 107 | 216 |
| Wis. | 700 | 731 | 400 | 96 | 175 |
| Minn. | 1,000 | 1,092 | 2,642 | 98 | 151 |
| Iowa | 2,200 | 2,751 | 1,581 | 61 | 139 |
| Mo. | 1,650 | 1,746 | 1,352 | 95 | 122 |
| S. Dak. | 500 | 472 | 1,106 | 106 | 45 |
| Nebr. | 1,450 | 1,469 | 891 | 99 | 163 |
| Del. | 115 | 117 | 111 | 98 | 104 |
| Md. | 420 | 437 | 403 | 96 | 104 |
| Va. | 1,100 | 1,232 | 784 | 89 | 140 |
| W. Va. | 275 | 320 | 218 | 86 | 126 |
| N. C. | 390 | 396 | 230 | 98 | 170 |
| Ky. | 290 | 254 | 312 | 114 | 93 |
| Tenn. | 200 | 210 | 200 | 95 | 100 |
| S. C. | 440 | 437 | 144 | 101 | 306 |
| Ga. | 200 | 212 | 112 | 94 | 179 |
| Fla. | 110 | 156 | 113 | 90 | 124 |
| Ala. | 150 | 159 | 131 | 94 | 115 |
| Miss. | 90 | 96 | 123 | 94 | 96 |
| Arl. | 135 | 137 | 118 | 99 | 114 |
| La. | 65 | 62 | 65 | 105 | 100 |
| Okla. | 1,100 | 1,202 | 1,506 | 92 | 73 |
| Tex. | 4,700 | 4,366 | 4,034 | 105 | 117 |
| N. Dak. | 1,200 | 1,146 | 1,124 | 105 | 84 |
| Kans. | 1,000 | 951 | 1,082 | 105 | 92 |
| Mont. | 270 | 273 | 265 | 99 | 102 |
| Idaho | 300 | 255 | 250 | 118 | 130 |
| Wyo. | 200 | 169 | 216 | 118 | 93 |
| Colo. | 900 | 814 | 858 | 111 | 105 |
| N. Mex. | 60 | 66 | 63 | 91 | 95 |
| Ariz. | 100 | 91 | 71 | 110 | 141 |
| Utah | 1,850 | 1,590 | 739 | 116 | 250 |
| Nev. | 50 | 42 | 51 | 119 | 98 |
| Wash. | 1,500 | 1,310 | 683 | 115 | 220 |
| Oreg. | 2,100 | 2,013 | 1,579 | 104 | 133 |
| Calif. | 3,700 | 3,712 | 2,971 | 100 | 125 |
| U. S. | 40,760 | 41,013 | 30,723 | 99.4 | 132.7 |

GUM NAVAL STORES

Summary: The goal for production of gum naval stores during 1947-48 is 320,000 units (equivalent to 320,000 barrels of turpentine and 900,000 drums of rosin). Such goal for gum naval stores production is in addition to an estimated production of wood naval stores of 345,000 barrels of turpentine and 1,200,000 drums of rosin.

Naval stores production decreased during the war, mainly as a result of labor and equipment shortages. The labor situation has eased during 1946 and is expected to improve further in 1947. Increases are also expected in the quantity of tools and equipment. As a result, there may be some increase in the production of gum and a rather substantial increase in the production of wood naval stores for 1946. Further increases are expected and recommended for 1947.

The 1947 production goal for gum naval stores appears to be within the production capacity of the gum naval stores industry and will be required, in addition to anticipated production of wood naval stores, to meet domestic requirements and minimum foreign demands.

Requirements: Domestic requirements for gum and wood rosin during the seasons 1946-47 and 1947-48 are not yet clearly indicated. There is potentially an exceptionally large requirement for rosin, but actual requirements will be governed by the availability of other ingredients with which rosin is combined, such as fats and oils, lead, and titanium, which are in short supply. The following figures, based on information obtained from the consuming industries, show actual domestic consumption of rosin in 1945-46 and estimates for domestic consumption for 1946-47 and 1947-48.

| <u>Requirements</u> | <u>1945-46</u> | <u>1946-47</u> | <u>1947-48</u> |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | (In 520 pound drums) | | |
| Soaps | 183,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| Paper | 275,000 | 350,000 | 350,000 |
| Protective Coatings | 350,000 | 400,000 | 440,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 446,000 | 450,000 | 510,000 |
| Total | 1,254,000 | 1,400,000 | 1,500,000 |

Foreign requirements for rosin produced in the United States during 1946-47 are reported in excess of 900,000 drums and are expected to be large also in 1947-48. It will not be possible to fulfill the foreign demand for rosin 1946-47. The rosin export quota for the first three-quarters of the crop year is only 325,000 drums and it appears probable that exports for the entire crop year, including ex-quota shipments to Canada, will not exceed 400,000 drums. For the crop year 1947-48, exports of rosin may reach 600,000 drums. With the termination of shipments by UNRRA, however, foreign demand may be less than now appears probable, depending upon availability of dollar exchange.

Domestic requirements for gum and wood turpentine during 1947-48 are expected to approximate 550,000 barrels, as compared with the actual consumption of 512,000 barrels in 1945-46 and estimated consumption of 530,000 barrels in 1946-47. Requirements are classified by usage as follows:

| <u>Requirements</u> | <u>1945-46</u> | <u>1946-47</u> | <u>1947-48</u> |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | (In 50 gallon barrels) | | |
| Chemicals & pharmaceuticals | 107,000 | 111,000 | 117,000 |
| Paint & varnish factories | 18,000 | 18,000 | 19,000 |
| Shoe polish | 11,000 | 12,000 | 13,000 |
| Miscellaneous industrial | 28,000 | 29,000 | 31,000 |
| Over-the-counter (Paint thinners) | 348,000 | 360,000 | 370,000 |
| Total | 512,000 | 530,000 | 550,000 |

Export requirements for gum and wood turpentine will probably exceed 150,000 barrels during each of the years 1946-47 and 1947-48. It is believed, however, that the supply situation will not permit exports of more than approximately 90,000 barrels during 1946-47 and 120,000 barrels during 1947-48.

Naval Stores: Production, Disappearance and Carryover, 1945-46
and Estimates for 1946-47 and 1947-48

| | TURPENTINE | | | ROSIN | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------|---------|-------------------|--------|---------|
| | : 50 gallon barrels | | | : 520 pound drums | | |
| | : Gum | : Wood | : Total | : Gum | : Wood | : Total |
| | Thousands | | | Thousands | | |
| Carryover - April 1, 1945 | 168 | 35 | 203 | 266 | 122 | 388 |
| Production 1945-46 | 244 | 244 | 488 | 694 | 758 | 1,452 |
| Imports 1945-46 | 15 | -0- | 15 | 10 | -0- | 10 |
| Total supply 1945-46 | 427 | 279 | 706 | 970 | 880 | 1,850 |
| Domestic Consumption 1945-46 | 302 | 211 | 513 | 627 | 627 | 1,254 |
| Exports " | 37 | 25 | 92 | 105 | 102 | 207 |
| Total disappearance " | 369 | 236 | 605 | 732 | 729 | 1,461 |
| Carryover - April 1, 1946 | 58 | 43 | 101 | 238 | 151 | 389 |
| Est. Production 1946-47 1/ | 265 | 300 | 565 | 750 | 1000 | 1,750 |
| " imports " | 15 | -0- | 15 | 10 | -0- | 10 |
| " total supply " | 338 | 343 | 681 | 938 | 1151 | 2,149 |
| Est. dom. Consumption 1946-47 | 260 | 270 | 530 | 600 | 800 | 1,400 |
| " exports " | 50 | 43 | 93 | 200 | 200 | 400 |
| " total disappearance " | 310 | 313 | 623 | 800 | 1000 | 1,800 |
| Est. carryover - April 1, 1947 | 28 | 30 | 58 | 198 | 151 | 349 |
| " production 1947-48 | 320 | 345 | 665 | 900 | 1200 | 2,100 |
| " imports " | 15 | -0- | 15 | 10 | -0- | 10 |
| " total supply " | 363 | 375 | 738 | 1108 | 1351 | 2,459 |
| Est. Dom. Consumption 1947-48 | 270 | 280 | 550 | 625 | 875 | 1,500 |
| " exports " | 53 | 65 | 118 | 250 | 350 | 600 |
| " total disappearance " | 323 | 345 | 668 | 875 | 1225 | 2,100 |
| " carryover March 31, 1948 | 40 | 30 | 70 | 233 | 126 | 359 |

(For each 50 gallons of gum turpentine, 2.8 drums of gum rosin are produced; for 50 gallons of steam distilled wood turpentine 5.3 drums of the corresponding rosin; and the sulphate turpentine is not accompanied by rosin output, the resin acids in tall oil being disregarded in the tabulation.)

1/ Adverse weather has substantially reduced this figure.

Production Capacity: Timber resources are adequate to permit production by the gum naval stores industry of at least twice the 265,000 units indicated for 1946-47. The limiting factors at present are labor and equipment with which to work the trees and the extremely adverse weather conditions prevailing throughout 1946-47 season. Although improvements are anticipated, the same factors are expected to limit production in 1947-48. It is possible, however, that the gum naval stores industry will produce 33,000 to 350,000 units in 1947-48, which is equivalent to 330,000 to 350,000 barrels of turpentine and 925,000 to 980,000 drums of rosin.

Suggested Goal: The suggested goal for gum naval stores production in 1947-48 is 320,000 units, or the equivalent of 320,000 barrels of turpentine and 900,000 drums of rosin. Such goal appears within the production capacity of the industry and justified by anticipated requirements for turpentine and rosin. The wood industry is expected to produce

in 1947-48 about 345,000 barrels of turpentine and 1,200,000 drums of rosin. Increased facilities have been constructed by the wood industry and utilization of existing facilities has increased as labor and equipment became more readily available. Moreover, because of lower costs, the wood industry is in a strong competitive position. With such volume of wood naval stores anticipated, and foreign demand for rosin uncertain, it is believed the gum naval stores production in 1947-48 should not exceed 320,000 units.

GUM NAVAL STORES: Yield and Production

| Period | Crops Worked 10,000 trees | Yield Units per Crop 2/ | Production 3/ Production 1/ Units |
|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1937-41 | 9,882 | 41.8 | 412,900 |
| 1942 | 8,470 | 38.0 | 321,900 |
| 1943 | 6,700 | 43.0 | 288,382 |
| 1944 | 6,200 | 39.6 | 245,200 |
| 1945 | 6,258 | 39.0 | 244,250 |
| 1946 (indicated) | 6,571 | 40.3 | 265,000 |
| 1947 (goal) | 7,620 | 42.0 | 320,000 3/ |

1/ In 1945, production was distributed approximately as follows: Georgia, 74 percent; Florida 18 percent; Alabama 6 percent; other States 2 percent.

2/ Each unit is 50 gallons of turpentine and approximately 1,400 pounds of rosin.

3/ Goal is approximately 80 percent of 1937-41 production and 120 percent of 1946 indicated production.

Labor and Production Supplies: Shortages of labor and equipment constituted the main obstacle to gum naval stores production during the war. As shown above, there was a progressive decline in gum naval stores production from prewar through 1945. Although labor shortages affected virtually all industries, they were particularly acute in the gum naval stores industry because of the low wages customarily paid and the high percentages of manual labor required by such industry. It was not until the price ceilings for gum rosin were increased in August 1945 that the industry could pay wages approaching the wartime rates paid in lumbering, pulpwood, and other competitive industries. As a result, the industry was unable during the war to work a normal croppage of trees or to work fully the croppage actually in operation. Both labor and equipment have become more plentiful during 1946, but there are still shortages of nails, cups gutters and trucks. However, it is expected that the situation with respect to both labor and equipment will improve and that production of gum naval stores can be substantially increased in 1947.

Marketing Facilities: Ample facilities for marketing gum rosin and gum turpentine are available and facilities for marketing gum as such are constantly being increased through additions to the number of central processing plants, which to a great extent have replaced fire stills throughout the naval stores belt.

Prices: Gum rosin of all grades sold at ceiling prices throughout the first quarter of 1946. During the latter part of April and early May, the three palest grades (X, WW and WG) dropped below the ceilings to a level only slightly above the fourth grade (N), and remained at such level until price controls expired on June 30, 1946. Thereafter all grades of gum rosin rose substantially, the increases ranging from 13

cents per 100 pounds for grade D to 41 cents per 100 pounds for grade I. During such rise, all grades rose above the June 30 ceiling prices except grades X and WW. The June 30 ceilings were reimposed on July 25, but rosin was decontrolled on August 30. Thereupon prices again increased to the current level of \$7.72 per 100 pounds, the customary differentials between grades being largely eliminated.

Wood rosin appears to have sold consistently at ceiling prices (averaging about \$2.00 per 100 pounds less than equivalent grades of gum rosin) until July 1, 1946. With the expiration of price controls, FF wood rosin was increased \$1.00 per 100 pounds, and paler grades are understood to have sold, in some cases, at prices equivalent to gum rosin. Following decontrol of rosin on August 30, the price of the various grades of wood rosin rose from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per 100 pounds.

Wood turpentine of all types sold at ceiling prices until July 1, 1946. (Ceiling for steam distilled wood turpentine is \$.68 per bulk gallon, f.o.b. plant, whereas ceilings for sulphate are the highest prices charged by individual producers in March 1942.) Thereafter substantial increases were reported until the June 30 ceilings were reimposed. Gum turpentine was quoted at \$.835 per gallon throughout the year (ceiling price of \$.835 was established on January 15) except for the period between June 30 and July 25, when the price rose at one time to \$1.04 per gallon and then leveled off at \$1.02 per gallon. The June 30 ceilings have prevailed since July 25 for wood turpentine, but the ceiling price of gum turpentine was increased on September 6 to \$1.05 per gallon. Gum turpentine immediately arose to the new ceiling price and has since remained at that level.

Under the 1946 Naval Stores Loan Program, prices of gum naval stores are supported at 90 percent of parity (as of March 15, 1946, the latest parity available at the beginning of the crop season) or \$.7443 per bulk gallon of gum turpentine and \$4.05 per 100 pounds of average (K) grade gum rosin. At these rates, eligible producers are guaranteed a floor value of about \$94.00 per unit (50 gallons of turpentine and 1,400 pounds of rosin). On the basis of current (September 15) parities, support levels would be about \$.83 per gallon of gum turpentine and \$4.52 per 100 pounds of K grade gum rosin, or a value per unit of about \$104.75; and parities may rise further by the beginning of the 1947-48 crop year. Although support prices are below the current production costs of gum turpentine and gum rosin, they afford assurance to producers that their gross returns will not drop suddenly to prewar levels, and, in conjunction with the higher market prices, are considered adequate to encourage production.

Recommendations for Goal Achievement: The higher prices prevailing since rosin was decontrolled and the ceiling for gum turpentine was increased should effectively stimulate production of gum naval stores. Further stimulus to production will result from any increases in the labor and equipment available to producers and use of sulphuric acid as a stimulant on streaks. However, continued price support at 90% of parity is recommended for 1947 and the Department has taken steps to render all possible assistance in obtaining for the gum naval stores industry an adequate supply of nails, cups and steel drums. If the existing shortages of labor and equipment can be relieved, there appears reasonable prospect of achieving the goal.

